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BELYANSKIY COMMENTARY ON 'LIMITED WAR' DOCTRINE

LD241312 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Valeriy Belyanskiy Commentary]

[Excerpts] When President Reagan of the United States uttered his sacrilegious words about the possibility of engaging in limited nuclear warfare in Europe, he probably did not think much about the possible reaction this would have in Western Europe. The feeble attempt by the British Foreign Office to announce that the United States hardly intends to engage in nuclear warfare in Europe was drowned in the choir of indignant voices within Britain itself, in West Germany, the Netherlands and in other NATO countries. Not only politicians and public bodies, but also a number of NATO leaders condemned President Reagan's statement, and the storm of indignation was so great that it soon crossed the Atlantic and official Washington was forced to publish a so-called explanation in regard to American nuclear strategy.

Judging from the face value of this explanation, the Reagan administration does not intend engaging in a limited nuclear war in Europe and even seems to be concerned over its nuclear policy allegedly being misunderstood and distorted abroad. But a careful examination of the so-called explanation shows that the United States as before not only considers the so-called limited war possible in theory, but is also actually preparing for one in practice. This can be proved even from the so-called rapid deployment doctrine which envisages the siting in Western Europe of American tactical nuclear weapons and the possible use of these weapons in case of an armed conflict. Here one may ask: in what kind of conflict does the United States intend inflicting tactical strikes?

The juggling of words with which the White House has resorted to in its so-called explanation is aimed at pouring oil on troubled waters and to calm down its allies and indignant public opinion in Western Europe, but this is not so easy as the American strategists would like. The London DAILY MAIL says that Mr Reagan with his statement has helped those who come out against NATO and has given the semblance of the truth to the assertions that the Americans are warmongers and are ready to fight on European territory. Hardly can the American administration now be surprised that in the British Isles unprecedented anti-American and antiwar sentiments are growing apace, petitions are being signed, antiwar marches are taking place -- there will be one this weekend -- or with many dozens of municipalities declaring their districts nonnuclear zones.

Judging from everything, Western Europe is beginning to understand things and is correctly interpreting America's military and foreign political doctrines. The prominent British historian, Mr Edward Thompson, has said that Europe or her culture can be saved only by struggling might and main with all physical and spiritual forces, by international action comparable with the struggle at the time of the resistance. However, this time resistance must precede the unleashing of war, for 10 seconds later will be too late.

KOMMUNIST CITED ON NEED FOR ARMS TALKS

LD231534 Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 23 Oct, TASS -- To prevent a dangerous aggravation of tensions in Europe, it is necessary to lay the accent not on "intimidation", but on detente, to base military policy not on threats, but on such factors as ensuring peace, prevention of wars and conflicts -- restraint in the development of arms, equality and equal security, writes the KOMMUNIST journal, a publication of the CPSU Central Committee.

These aims, the article points out, are served by the fresh Soviet foreign policy proposals, which are aimed at "turning Europe into a continent of peace and goodneighbourliness."

The journal recalls that the fresh initiatives concern in particular such problems as the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament, broadening the zone of confidence building measures and creation of nuclear-free zones on the continent. At the 36th UN General Assembly session, the Soviet Union proposed that a declaration be adopted solemnly declaring that states and statesmen, who would be the first to use the nuclear weapons, would commit the gravest crime against humanity.

Recalling that understanding has been reached with the USA to hold talks on medium-range nuclear means in Europe, the journal writes: "The Soviet Union is ready to hold these talks seriously, fairly and constructively, strictly adhering to the principle of equality and equal security of the sides. Only this principle can ensure success for the talks."

The Soviet Union, the article goes on to say, believes that talks on medium-range missiles should be held "in organic link with the question of U.S. forward based nuclear means in Europe. If there is goodwill the problems of medium-range nuclear missile means in Europe can be resolved."

The Soviet Union "does not intend to insist on preserving the whole number of missiles deployed in its western areas. It may agree to their reduction, but of course, on condition that the question of implementation of the known NATO decision on the deployment of new missiles in Western Europe is withdrawn from the order of the day," the journal writes.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA VIEWS UPCOMING NUCLEAR TALKS

PM231049 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Oct 81 p 1

[Lev Semeyko "International Review": "On the Basis of Equality"]

[Text] The end of September and beginning of October saw two diametrically opposite military political acts by Washington. The first was the agreement to begin talks on medium-range nuclear weapons with the Soviet Union on 30 September. A positive step although clearly overdue. The talks might have begun long ago, as repeatedly proposed by the Soviet Union. Moreover, they might not have broken down after the first meeting between Soviet and U.S. representatives in Geneva last October, at which a dialogue on this problem was initiated (as is known, the Carter administration broke off contacts in this sphere).

The other act was Reagan's announcement of a new strategic arms race program. Briefly described, it is an attempt to break away from the state of military balance with the Soviet Union by effecting a major buildup of U.S. "strategic muscle." Obviously, this program can only complicate bilateral relations. It is no secret that the creation and deployment of every new strategic system inevitably affects the balance of forces, requires additional study, reconciliation and adjustment of positions and so forth, which not only affects the talks but is also fraught with serious complications. Nevertheless, as the U.S. President stated, the program will be placed on the Soviet-American negotiating table.

Washington's steps indicate that it is accelerating the course toward fueling international tension and achieving military superiority. Judging by U.S. leaders' pronouncements, U.S. policy in the arms limitation sphere is also geared to obtain one-sided military advantages. E. Rostow, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said: "Our policy will be to consent only to those accords which lead to an obvious strengthening of our security." Observe that he said not the security of the sides, but "our," that is, U.S. security! But what of observance of the principle of equality and identical security and consideration of the Soviet Union's legitimate interests?

Only recently Rostow gave a highly original reply to this question. He stated that at the forthcoming talks with the USSR the United States would seek to prevent the Soviet Union from "creating a formidable nuclear potential" enabling Moscow to use "nuclear blackmail." This is an obvious distortion of the Soviet Union's aims. The USSR wants to limit and, moreover, reduce medium-range nuclear arms on a mutual basis. It does not want to see even mightier nuclear potentials created. The point of the talks is to obtain this goal in a sensible way without detriment to the security conditions of East or West. Our proposal is not to compete for a "formidable nuclear potential" but to draw a line at what has already been accumulated in Europe -- to prevent further buildup of new or replacement of existing Soviet and NATO countries' medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. A moratorium on the buildup of nuclear potentials could operate throughout the dialogue right up to the conclusion of a permanent accord. How can it be said that the USSR has an "evil" purpose here?

The Soviet "nuclear blackmail" thesis is totally groundless. Our country opposes nuclear adventurism; it advocates the normalization of international relations and the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons. Since this liquidation cannot at the moment be effected at a stroke because of the resistance of the other nuclear powers and since nuclear confrontation is a reality, the Soviet Union firmly advocates strategic military balance, but balance at a lower level. Is blackmail actually possible here? Clearly the allegations about the mythical Soviet "nuclear blackmail" are intended to distort our state's policy and, on that basis, justify not a reduction but a buildup of U.S. nuclear might.

This conclusion is basically confirmed by the head of the U.S. Disarmament Agency when he sets the target of strengthening the U.S. "deterrent potential" at the talks. The same goal was formulated by the U.S. President: "If talks have to be held, then let them be about the choice of weapons systems, not about ultimately abandoning arms in favor of treaties and agreements." But how do you equate tasks relating to the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms with the tasks of strengthening them, that is, building them up? Quite obviously, this approach is not the most appropriate for talks in which the sides are pledged to doing all they can to strengthen international security and stability.

This goal cannot be attained when both sides are dictating terms, still less when the use of force is being threatened. But Mr Rostow clearly thinks differently -- he says, in fact, that the United States envisages "using nuclear forces" in Europe "if need be." Remember that according to secret Pentagon documents which recently found their way into the press, the United States has designated 23,389 nuclear strike targets on the continent. Is not the United States' readiness to carry out this threat archetypical nuclear blackmail?

In contrast to the U.S. position, ours is consistent and constructive. The USSR advocates honest talks based on the principle of equal security and consideration of mutual interests. The Soviet Union is prepared to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in its western regions provided that there is no additional deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

Implementation of this proposal is perfectly possible. Questions relating to the limitation of medium-range nuclear weapons would be examined and resolved simultaneously and in organic conjunction with questions concerning corresponding U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons and taking into account all factors determining the strategic situation in Europe. In fact, what we have in Europe at the moment is an approximate balance of medium-range nuclear potentials, and only a comprehensive examination of questions relating to their limitation and reduction can maintain the balance at a lower level.

NATO currently has 1,000 medium-range nuclear weapon delivery units. Some 700 of them are U.S. assets. According to a number of Western assessments, they are capable of causing 20 percent damage to the USSR's population and industrial power. To ignore them would be to neglect the USSR's security interests, and naturally our country cannot do that.

Britain and France also possess a substantial potential: roughly 300 medium-range nuclear weapons. The NATO weapons can strike deep inside Soviet territory. For the United States they are a powerful extra strategic potential threatening the USSR's security.

In view of the constant buildup of this potential, the USSR was forced to take the necessary defensive measures and deploy -- using NATO's classification -- SS-20 missiles which have good combat characteristics. The total number of Soviet medium-range nuclear weapons is also around 1,000. There is a numerical balance of forces. It is important to stress two fundamentally important aspects here. First, in deploying the SS-20 missiles the Soviet Union is not increasing the total number of its medium-range weapons. On recept of each new SS-20 missile 1-2 old SS-4 and SS-5 missiles are dismantled. This means, in fact, that the number of Soviet missiles is reduced. Therefore, Western propaganda's assertions that the USSR is acquiring an increasing quantitive superiority over NATO's medium-range nuclear potential are totally out of step with reality.

Second, the SS-20 missiles are intended to perform the same functions as the old missiles. By no means do they symbolize the mythical growth of "Soviet aggressiveness." They are a means of defense, not aggression. At the same time, NATO's "Eurostrategic" weapons, especially those which it is planned to deploy under the "arms upgrading" program, are designed to destroy Soviet ICBM's and other vitally important facilities located in the USSR's western regions. Suffice it to say that the Pershing II missiles can reach their targets in 5-6 minutes.

Difficult talks lie ahead. Our country is doing all it can to avert a new nuclear arms race spiral through calm and businesslike dialogue and mutually acceptable agreements. As L.I. Brezhnev has said, the Soviet Union "is prepared to talk seriously, honestly and constructively, while adhering strictly to the principle of the equality and identical security of the sides." It is up to the United States and the West as a whole.

U.S., BRITISH CHEMICAL WEAPONS COOPERATION HIT

LD231200 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] London, 23 Oct, TASS -- The tour of a number of West European countries by a delegation of American experts in the field of chemical weapons is part of the campaign by the U.S. administration for masterminding world public opinion that it is possible to produce and deploy new, even more horrible means of mass destruction, the TRIBUNE weekly points out. The weekly notes that the United States gives preference to bacteriological weapons. This is seen from the fact that the delegation, which is headed by a representative of the Bureau for Military Political Affairs of the U.S. State Department, includes two high-ranking experts in the production of toxins from the U.S. CIA and Defence Department.

It is not by chance that the delegation has chosen the banks of the Thames as the starting point of the tour. From the very first days of its coming to power the Tory government began actively cooperating with the United States in developing and producing chemical and bacteriological weapons. The Tories have readily agreed to the stockpiling on the British Isles of American chemical weapons. A special chemical proving ground has been set up in Porton-Down area (Wiltshire county), where military units of various NATO countries, notably of the USA, are training troops for chemical warfare in conditions that are maximum close to real combat conditions. Within the framework of the North Atlantic bloc Britain has been assigned the task of developing new types of chemical weapons and methods of chemical and bacteriological warfare. Against the background of such preparations one can understand the aim of the clamour set up by the United States that the USSR and Vietnam are allegedly using toxic agents in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. Such fabrications are designed to justify the broadening by the USA and Britain of the production of the most barbarous means of warfare.

'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE' PROGRAM

LD251820 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 25 Oct 81

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Eduard Pavlovich Ryabtsev, APN political observer; Yuriy Emmanuilovich Kornilov, TASS political observer; and Grennadiy Mikhaylovich Ariyevich, all-union radio commentator]

[Text] [Ariyevich] Hello, esteemed comrades. In the international situation, which has become more acute, the Soviet Union believes that its main task is to do everything to prevent the use of nuclear weapons, to remove the danger of war which hangs over the world and to defend life on earth. This consistent line is expressed in ever new proposals and initiatives by our country. In the months following the 26th CPSU Congress, the program of peace for the eighties adopted by the congress was supplemented by a number of specific proposals which were advanced in speeches by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during meetings in the Crimea and in talks with prominent political figures from the West.

Disarmament Initiatives

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev once against confirmed, in response to a PRAVDA correspondent, this principled line of our foreign policy which is directed toward saving humanity from a nuclear catastrophe. The thoughts and efforts of the Soviet leadership, and of the Soviet people as a whole, are directed toward preventing nuclear war in general and removing the very threat of it arising, he said. As a matter of fact, that is the quintessence of our policy, which we can clearly see at such a great international forum as the United Nations General Assembly, where a general political discussion recently ended.

[Kornilov] By the way, the international public yesterday marked United Nations day on a wide scale. Thirty-six years have passed since the Charter of that organization came into force, and since then 24 October is marked annually as United Nations Day. Let us recall that the first line of the UN Charter deals with the tasks of that world association: to deliver coming generations from the calamity of war. In our nuclear age, it would probably sound more accurate if that phrase were thus: to deliver humanity from the threat of annihilation. In the 36 years since it was created, the United Nations has grown more than threefold, to a membership of 156 states. Today it is the most representative international organization. The skyscraper on the bank of the East River in New York is called, with every justification, the barometer of the world's political climate.

While the overwhelming majority of representatives from the various countries, in expressing concern and alarm for the fate of the world, insistently call for ending the arms race and for reaching an agreement on curbing that race and for the improvement of the international climate, the imperialist circles of the United States and some of its NATO allies, together with Beijing, again and again attempt to lead the main forum of the United Nations away from discussing these topical questions, and to distract the organization's attention from resolving some of the most important problems of modern times: prevention of nuclear war and curbing the arms race.

[Ariyevich] It is sufficient to recall two facts: During the session's work the White House publicized a long-term program for further stepping up the United States' strategic nuclear arsenals. However, the Soviet Union -- which, it is appropriate to recall today, has introduced about 100 constructive ideas and proposals, mainly on the problem of disarmament, since the United Nations Organization came into existence, opposing that dangerous and adventurist course with a principled policy of peace -- advanced new and extremely important initiatives at the present session, directed toward curbing the arms race and strengthening detente.

These initiatives, primarily the draft declaration on preventing a nuclear catastrophe, evoked enormous interest. This is completely understandable; you see, these proposals serve to resolve the most important task of our time -- to remove the danger of war caused by the actions of the imperialist powers.

[Kornilov] And what a sharp dissonance there is when one compares these peace-loving, Soviet initiatives and proposals with those concepts advanced by the imperialist circles of the United States. Let us recall the recent interview with President Reagan in which he virtually admitted the permissability of some kind of limited nuclear war.

European Arms Protests

[Ariyevich] Indeed, one can dwell on this in a little more detail. In a conversation with the editors of provincial newspapers, he said the situation might arise in which an exchange of strikes could take place in Europe with the use of tactical weapons against troops on the battlefield without any of the great powers pressing the button. In other words, the American President let it be understood without ambiguity that the strategic concepts of his administration take as a basis that, in case of war, Western Europe will be turned into a radioactive desert, while the United States remains on the sidelines.

This evoked a storm in the Western European capitals. Leading political figures of the SPD party which rules in the FRG described Reagan's utterance as intimidatingly cynical, and the Government of the Netherlands asked officially for an explanation from Washington. This outburst of indignation in Western Europe caused confusion in Washington. As the UPI agency reported, State Department officials spent a whole day composing an explanation for the President's utterance which would allow the damage he inflicted to be mended. But political observers point out that Reagan's remark leaves no doubts that the United States administration is prepared, without hesitation, to sacrifice the peoples of Western Europe.

[Kornilov] No doubts remain about that. Protests have long since been growing against the actions -- as a certain Western observer expressed himself -- against the actions of the Washington political cuckoo which will deliberately slip into someone else's nest -- in this case the Western European nest -- a dangerous, nuclear egg. And now it is admitted that this egg will not only be slipped in, but that it is also intended to explode it in densely populated Western Europe.

[Ryabtsev] The West Europeans just do not want that egg to be exploded on their continent. A disarmament week is taking place 24-31 October, which is being held by decision of the World Peace Council and a special session of the General Assembly on disarmament. This year, Europe's antiwar demonstrations in connection with this week are being held on a particularly wide scale. Hundreds of thousands of people in various countries will go out onto the streets to state resolutely: Stop the arms race! We will not allow new American nuclear missiles and neutron bombs on our territory! Thus, according to a statement by the French Communist Party, today's national demonstrations for peace and disarmament, which are being conducted within the framework of a national day of struggle for peace and disarmament, will lead to the activation of a wide-ranging popular movement.

[Ariyevich] Yes, even bourgeois observers were forced to admit that the Western politicians and the military are no longer in a position to ignore the peace campaign which has spread in West Europe. Only the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, which concerns itself neither with logic nor verisimilitude, was able to call the demonstration in Bonn on 10 October, the largest in the whole history of the FRG -- 250,000 people took part in it, which is more than the total population of the West German capital -- a pitiful assemblage of a small group of pacifists and priests.

[Kornilov] Well, this is the usual Beijing trick. We can say with full justification that the struggle for stable peace, a struggle which is at present being expressed so vividly and widely, has indeed become the business not only of governments but of peoples. The strong movement of peace supporters is the people's reply to the aggressive and adventurist policy of imperialism, a testimony to the people's will and resolve to defend and strengthen detente.

[Ariyevich] Well, in order to justify their bellicose attitude and the build-up of its nuclear arsenal, Washington and some of its NATO allies -- and Beijing supports this course -- stir up militaristic psychosis and, ignoring obvious facts, intimidate people with the nonexistent Soviet danger. Moreover, they will resort to any means, including open incitement and the most shameless lies. Here Weinberger suddenly declares that the Russians have exhausted their oil sources, are longing to acquire Persian Gulf oil.

Then, Reagan himself announces thoughtfully that, allegedly judging by conversations the Soviet leaders have between themselves -- although, one asks, how did he come to know them -- the Soviet Union, it is said, regards victory in a nuclear war as possible. Incidentally, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev did reply to this. He said: In our own circles, we say what has been said from the rostrum of the CPSU's 26th Congress: To try to beat each other in the arms race, to count on victory in a nuclear war, is dangerous madness.

Pentagon Booklet

[Kornilov] Recently, by the way, the propaganda orgy unleashed around concoctions about the Soviet threat has, it is thought in Washington, received a new lever, so to speak. I am speaking about the Pentagon's well-known booklet "Soviet Military Power," about which our press has already had quite a few things to say. Well, our correspondents in the United States have sent this booklet to us at TASS. We have looked at it attentively, the more so because it is known that this composition, printed in color on luxurious paper is being translated, or most likely has already been translated, into almost all foreign and European languages and is being sent urgently to Atlantic capitals.

I will go over the content of this opus again. I repeat that our press has already had enough to say about it. I will only mention something which strikes the eye. The Pentagon, intimidating people with the Soviet threat, tries to prove that a threat of this kind exists. Well, what do you think? It adduces colorful drawings of scary contents. We have here a Soviet nuclear warhead which, having overflown the North Pole, is heading for defenseless New York; we have here also an unprecedented submarine launching lethal missiles from the depth of the ocean; we even have some kind of mysterious death-ray striking an American plane. Naturally, the book also contains so-called documentary proof of the existence of a Soviet threat.

For instance, we have a photograph which, judging by the entire contents of this Pentagon composition, depicts some kind of Soviet supersecret installation where the employees, even more supersecret, are calculating with the aid of computers the trajectory for launching nuclear warhead-carrying missiles against New York. We have shown this photograph to electronic specialists and they burst out laughing. Do you know, they say, where the photograph of this secret installation was taken? The photographs shows the hall of the chemical industry pavilion at the national economic achievements exhibition where, 2 years ago in 1979, an international computer exhibition was held. By the way, the figure of a man can be seen on the photograph and we have established who he is. It turns out he is an engineer, a scientific employee, a post-graduate student from Minsk by the name of Podgornyy. Well, I rang up Minsk and told Podgornyy how he had got himself in the focus of the Pentagon lens. He recalled: Yes indeed, he says, 2 years ago I worked at the Moscow international exhibition as a guide. I also remember that some taciturn foreign fellows maneuvered around me there with cameras in their hands. And behold, the photograph of a peaceful exhibition pavilion, having found its way to the Pentagon, turns into a secret installation, which, they say, proves that Moscow is preparing an attack on the United States. This, of course, is just one point, but it shows how anti-Soviet falsehoods patched together in Washington and NATO are not worth anything.

NATO Nuclear Planning Group

[Ariyevich] And all this is being done to justify their own arms race and to pressure their own allies, which was their particular thrust at the session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group in Scotland this week.

[Ryabtsev] Attention should be focused here on the following fact: The ministers have assembled to discuss how to implement the NATO decision to deploy the cruise and Pershing II missiles in West Europe. Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense, managed to secure the signatures of his colleagues from the Netherlands and Belgium on the final communique only after he gave assurances to the conference participants that Reagan's administration is serious in its intention to hold strategic arms talks with the Soviet Union. It is symptomatic that the communique included a provision for a complete refusal to deploy nuclear missiles in Europe, against which objections were lodged only by the defense secretaries of the United States and Britain.

[Ariyevich] Eduard Pavlovich, you mentioned how Weinberger had to make considerable efforts to convince his colleagues who had doubts, especially from the Netherlands and Belgium, to add their signatures to the final communique. This is due to the fact that in conditions of a growing antiwar movement no one can, no one is capable any more, of ignoring it or of dismissing it.

Greek Elections

[Ryabtsev] You are right, Gennadiy Mikhaylovich. In this connection the elections that have been held in Greece are very symptomatic. The Pentagon has been bursting to get four major air force and naval bases into that country. In the United States' geopolitical strategy, Greece was assigned the role of a springboard for operations of the Rapid Deployment Force in the Near East. As the election results show, the Greek people have dealt a serious blow to these plans. Well, I would like to draw the radio listeners' attention to this: In American circles the election results have given rise to unconcealed irritation. In the words of Gwertzman, the New York TIMES observer, they stunned Reagan's administration. As the paper has emphasized, it is too early yet to judge Greece's final choice of a path to follow. In its words, the possibility of yet another military coup cannot be ruled out.

[Ariyevich] This is clear threats, pressure...[interrupted by Ryabtsev]

[Ryabtsev] Indeed! The desire to turn back the development of events in that country is, as can be seen, being shown rather openly by America.

U.S. 'Interference' in Poland

[Kornilov] Exerting pressure, leaning upon and attempts to interfere in the affairs of sovereign states is, in general now, the method of the Washington administration, of its foreign policy activities. This can be illustrated by using various examples such as those attempts directed against socialist countries. The point here is, above all, Poland.

Well, last week a very important plenum ended in Poland. Major, important events are taking place there. Reaction to these events is, as you know, diverse. At a time when Poland's allies, the friends of the Polish people, express the hope and belief that Poland will overcome the current difficult period, that its people will defend the people's power and foundations of socialism, attempts do not cease in the West to interfere in Polish affairs, to encourage and spur counterrevolution on to new attacks on socialism.

Here is a characteristic fact. Precisely when the PZPR Central Committee plenum was in session in Warsaw, a plenum which, as I have already said, constituted a very important event in the life of that country, a press conference was arranged in Washington. Addressing it, a State Department representative spoke on Poland's internal contradictions and stated that, allegedly, the Polish people could only solve their problems if, as he put it, moderation gained the upper hand. It is difficult to assess this statement as other than yet another attempt to impose on the Polish Government and the Polish people the U.S. prescriptions for solving the problems the country faces.

[Ryantsev] It is not the first time that statements of this kind have been made in the United States. One need only recall a resolution adopted by the U.S. House of Representatives at the end of July. Zablocki, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, revealed the direction of this resolution clearly enough by stating that the United States would not remain indifferent to any measures of internal repression in Poland. The Polish agency PAP noted that the authors of the resolution demand complete passivity from the Polish authorities and that similar documents and statements -- if one may call them that -- being made in the United States constitute a recurrence of the cold war. Washington, the PAP commentary pointed out, is interested in Polish events only to the extent that they serve U.S. policy.

[Kornilov] That, indeed, is the case. Other, analogous examples of crude interference by certain Western circles in Polish events only serve to confirm it. Moreover, attempts at such interference are now being made along all lines: political, economic and ideological. What can one say about the recent statement made by U.S. General Rogers, commander-in-chief of the NATO armed forces in Europe, who proclaimed for all to hear that in connection with the events in Poland he, Rogers, has been given the right to act resolutely and that he intends in particular to set up new espionage centers along the GDR borders.

What can one say about the demarche of the EEC Commission session recently held in London? The participants openly stated that extension of aid to Poland was only possible if a statement was made about -- no more and no less -- the renunciation of the leading role of the PZPR.

It is, then, impossible to say that the White House's lofty phrases about the inadmissibility of foreign interference in Polish affairs sound particularly pharisaic against this backdrop?

Cancun Conference

[Ryabtsev] Yuriy Emmanuilovich, you noted quite rightly the striving by imperialist forces to interfere in Poland's affairs. However, they are interfering not only in Polish affairs but in the affairs of many countries, especially nonaligned countries, in an attempt by means of economic expansion to exert pressure on the policy of these states. In particular, this has been shown by the 22-23 October meeting in Mexico of eight Western, advanced, capitalist states and 14 developing countries representing Asia, Africa and Latin America. At the resort of Cancun it was proposed, at the urgent request of the United States, that views should be exchanged in order to denote, in an unofficial way, the most important priorities in relations between the capitalist world and the developing countries. The Cancun meeting showed that the capitalist West, and above all the United States, continues to adhere to its former stances. Its task is to keep the continents of Asia, Africa and Latin America as its own appendages for cheap raw materials and markets for the sale of expensive goods. This is what, in fact, guided the representatives of the West at the Mexico meeting. The meeting also showed yet again that capitalism does not intend to engage in philanthropy. Its main aim of constant profit at any price prevails.

[Kornilov] This course adopted by the imperialist circles at the Cancun, I would especially stress at this point, is closely linked with the activities and predatory interests of the multinational monopolies and corporations, above all the American ones. The American NBC television corporation commented on the meeting as follows: The United States is, as before on the defensive here, attempting to foist the virtues of private enterprise on the participants of the conference who march to quite a different tune.

Yes indeed, the developing countries ever more resolutely reject attempts to impose the imperialists' plundering diktat upon them.

[Ariyevich] It must be said that this defensive stand is certainly not to Washington's liking, so Washington is trying to adopt a stance of pressure and a stance of attack, as we have already noted. This can be clearly seen at the present time in the Near East. Reaction to the change in the Egyptian leadership is not uniform The ruling circles of the United States and certain of its Western allies regret the loss of As-Sadat, the loyal champion of the course which was to their liking -- the separate Camp David policy in the Near East. However, the majority of the Arab states adopted a different standpoint in this regard. They condemned the treacherous collusion of the former Egyptian president, which did tremendous damage to the interests of both the Egyptian people and the whole Arab nation.

Events in Egypt

I would like to draw attention to one particular feature of this reaction which As-Sadat's death has produced in Arab countries. In point of fact, the reaction has been not to the death of an individual but to the death of a regime. Certain Arab politicians and newspapers have said, either outright or more often in a cautious form, that the change of leadership in Egypt might open up the possibility of Cairo's return to the bosom of the Arab family.

[Ryabtsev] In considering the situation in Egypt at the present time, one must take into account the enormous pressure the United States is exerting on this country in the military, political, economic and other spheres. The United States has been attempting to explain the weakness of this regime by concocted fabrications about interference in Egypt's affairs by neighboring Libya. One's attention is drawn to open encouragement of Sudan to unleash military actions against Libya. Washington is plainly striving, with the help of a fractricidal war, to undermine and weaken the position of the Arabs in order to strengthen its military-political presence in this area.

[Ariyevich] Looking through news agency reports I came across a REUTER item quoting Mubarak, the new Egyptian president, in a press interview. Talking about his wish that the United States should speed up arms deliveries to Cairo, Mubarak stressed at the same time that he will not follow As-Sadat's policies in every respect. And he will not allow anybody in Egypt, including the newspapers, to criticize other Arab countries. In this connection, how do you regard such a statement? Is it not the first sign of change, if one may say so?

[Ryabtsev] I think it would be premature to give a simple answer to this question. One cannot rule out a course of events whereby Egypt may begin to turn more and more toward the Arabs. The new authorities in Egypt, first and foremost, find themselves in the crossfire, so to speak. First of all, out of habit, so to say, they are under pressure from the United States of America. In other words, the pressure which was being exerted on As-Sadat now continues by inertia to be exerted on the new regime in Egypt. On the other hand, feeling the enormous opposition existing within the country, the new Egyptian leadership cannot but take this into account. You can imagine that to follow As-Sadat's course, which on the whole created great opposition all over the Arab world, would be to repeat his old mistakes.

[Kornilov] The expression has gained currency that the shots in Cairo were not aimed at As-Sadat so much as at Camp David.

[Ryabtsev] Therefore, when talking about the fate of the Camp David process, everybody today agrees that it has long been in a blind alley. The Arabs reject the capitulatory conditions for peace "in American and Israeli style," which consolidate the occupation of seized territories.

The United States is trying to show that this process is allegedly alive, by referring to the talks between Egypt and Israel on the so-called administrative automony for the Palestinians. But insofar as the participants in the Camp David deal are ignoring the Arab demands as well as the inalienable rights of the Palestinians, this whole Camp David process rather looks like beating a dead horse. The United States and Israel do not want to recognise the PLO. But without this organization nothing can be done in the Near East. It is known that the PLO has been recognized by more than 110 countries in the world; it is represented in many international organizations.

'Arafat Visit

During this week's visit in the Soviet Union by a PLO delegation headed by Yasir 'Arafat, the Soviet Government conferred official diplomatic status on the PLO mission in Moscow. This step by the Soviet Government has been qualified all over the world as an exceptionally important factor which further strengthens the PLO's position and authority in the international arena. During the talks between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Yasir 'Arafat, the causes of the aggravation of the situation in the Near East were clearly explained. They are brought about by the creation of a new hotbed of tension in the Mediterranean, by the U.S. interference in Egypt's internal affairs, by the creation of a strategic alliance between Washington and Tel Aviv, and by provocatory actions against independent Libya. The way out of this protracted crisis is through the convening of an international conference on the Near East. This proposal of the USSR is supported by the PLO and many Arab states. Our support for the just struggle of the Arabs serves as a restraining factor and does not permit American imperialism to deal with the Arab countries through the use of force.

IOJ Congress

[Ariyevich] Yes, the world in which we live and work is threatened by grave danger. This worries people of good will. This concern, and an appeal to unmask the false propaganda of the imperialist forces which have begun a struggle against detente and are pushing the world toward a thermonuclear catastrophe, were also voiced at the Ninth Congress of the International Organization of Journalists [IOJ] which ended this week in Moscow. The IOJ is the world's democratic organization of journalists which united about 200,000 people. And together with concern, at various forums, a conviction is also voiced that it is possible to defend peace, it is possible to curb the arms race. And this belief is not abstract. It is based on quite concrete realities: on the will of the peoples to avert a nuclear war, on the might of the forces of peace -- and first of all the socialist community, on vigorous actions by the conscious vanguard of the masses in favor of peace.

With this we end the broadcast and take our leave of you. Thank you for your attention. Goodbye. All the best.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON U.S., PRC ROLES AT CANCUN

Reagan Speech

LD231734 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Leonid Levchenko commentary]

[Text] The summit conference of eight biggest capitalist countries, 12 developing nations, China and Yugoslavia continues in the Mexican resort city of Cancun. Leonid Levchenko has the details.

The Reagan administration obviously intends to use this conference to strengthen its pressure on the developing nations.

The package of proposals President Ronald Reagan has brought to Mexico fails to offer anything that would meet the interests of the developing world, and the American leaders' statement at the conference shows that Washington rules out cooperation with the developing nations as equitable partners in principle. The United States views these nations as pawns in its imperial strategy. It banks on the expansion of the transnational corporations in the developing world and on using crude pressure against those recently liberated countries which display independence in their foreign policies and introduce reforms restricting the insatiable appetites of foreign, primarily American, business interests.

Ronald Reagan's statement at the Cancun conference shows that Washington stubbornly opposes the idea of restructuring international economic relations on a fair basis and stands for maintaining the status quo that opens broad opportunities for making money for U.S. monopolies. It is well known what it costs the developing nations to let imperialist corporations exercise their sway over the young economies. From 1970 through 1978 the transnational business interests gained up to $3 of clear profit from each $1 invested in the developing world. As for the United States, it gained a $39 billion profit in the years in question against its estimated $8.5 billion investment. And here is another example. In 1979, U.S. business interests had more than $9 billion in profit from their investment in the developing nations.

The young countries have used different international forums, including the United Nations, for presenting concrete data as proof of the fact that the transnational corporations undermine their economies, plunder their mineral resources and purposefully lower prices for their exports on the world market. The money transferred from the developing world by foreign corporations turns not only into enormous financial losses. In the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America the lack of funds leads to increasing the vast army of the unemployed. In these countries the number of those who are hungry, illiterate and deprived of medical aid is constantly on the rise. The special commission on the transnational corporations, which is to work out a code of conduct for them in the developing world, has been functioning in the framework of the United Nations for several years now. However, largely through Washington's fault, a code for restraining the predatory activity of foreign business interests has not been adopted yet, and judging by President Reagan's statement in Cancun the developing nations have little hope that the United States will do anything at all in order to reduce the predatory instincts of the multinational corporation.

Answer to Haig Criticism

LD251852 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 25 Oct 81

["Mr Haig Engages in Falsification" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator Vladimir Baidashin]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Oct TASS -- As reported by the New York TIMES, the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has "criticised" the Soviet Union for not participating in the conference of 22 capitalist and developing states that has ended in the Mexican town of Cancun. According to the secretary of state, the appearance in the Soviet press of critical articles about the Cancun conference is a reaction of the USSR to "its criticism by poor countries." Without making any references whatsoever Haig expressed the opinion, the paper writes, that the Soviet Union supposedly "regrets" that it did not go to Cancun.

Leaving on the conscience of the American secretary of state his "conjectures," which it would be more correct to call misinformation, the following should be said concerning the substance of the matter.

The Soviet Union has always come out and continues to come out in support of the just demands of developing countries for the establishment of a new international economic order. At the 26th Congress of the CPSU the leader of the Soviet party and state Leonid Brezhnev stressed: "We are prepared to assist and in practice are assisting the establishment of just international economic relations." During the past twenty years the number of developing countries with which such relations have been established has grown from 14 to 64. 680 industrial enterprises, power stations, institutes, oil fields and other economic installations were built there with Soviet assistance. More than 500 projects of the basic branches of the national economy are under construction there or are being designed. It was already in 1965 that the USSR abolished customs duties on all goods imported from developing countries. Our trade with developing countries is also growing. It should be noted that the Soviet Union is not seeking any privileges for itself, is not on the lookout for concessions, is not pressing for political domination and is not soliciting military bases.

And what is the attitude of the Western countries headed by the United States to the proposals of developing countries to establish a new international economic order? At all sessions of the United Nations General Assembly they invariably voted against. Thus, at the 11th special session and then at the regular 35th session of the United Nations General Assembly last year, the United States, Britain and West Germany blocked the proposal of developing countries to hold so-called "global talks" within the framework of the United Nations on five major problems -- raw materials, energy, trade, development and monetary and financial relations. At the just ended conference of 22 countries in Cancun the United States again actually vetoed these proposals of developing countries.

Alexander Haig spoke at length about the "spirit of cooperation" in Cancun. But how could such a spirit exist when the "partners" in the conference of the 22 countries were divided by an insurmountable chasm? Because of the unequal trade and the terms on which the West grants credits to the young states the latter's external debt to the Western "partners" has grown from 68 billion dollars in 1971 to 580 billion dollars in the form of exhorbitant interest on these loans alone.

At the same time, as it was stated recently by the chairman of the non-aligned movement Fidel Castro at the 68th conference of the Interparliamentary Union in Havana, the profits of multinational monopolies operating in developing countries have reached the fantastic figure of 100.2 billion dollars. In other words, he said, in the period from 1970 to 1978 for every invested dollar the monopolies got on the average a net profit of 2.4 dollars. The United States, for instance, having invested during these years 8.7 billion dollars in the economy of developing countries, got a net projit of more than 39 billion dollars, or 4.5 dollars for every dollar it invested. Never before in the history of mankind have developing countries been subjected to such an exploitation and suffered so much from economic stagnation and poverty as now, the Cuban leader stressed.

As to the Cancun conference, it developed into a confrontation between "civilised" plunderers and the plundered peoples which have never put up with such a state of affairs. And the real state of affairs is exactly such no matter what Mr Haig has to say about it.

Cancun 'Dissatisfaction'

LD241500 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 24 Oct 81

["Cancun: "Disappointment Instead of Hopes" -- TASS headline; by TASS economic observer Yuriy Bereznoy]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Oct TASS -- The summit meeting of a number of capitalist and developing countries in the framework of the so-called "North-South" Dialogue that was held in the Mexican resort town of Cancun ended on Friday, achieving practically no result.

This meeting, just as the preceding such contacts of over the past ten years, confirmed that there exist substantial differences between former metropolises and their former colonies.

The final communique points out that the participants in the meeting showed a different approach to the solution of problems facing them and advanced different criteria on the essence of problems discussed.

Imperialist powers, above all the United States, showed that they do not intend to make any substantial changes in the commercial and economic relations with developing countries, are striving to preserve the unequal character of these relations.

This was manifested with particular clarity in the speech of President of the United States Reagan who did not meet the demand of states of the Third World to discuss problems of the establishment of equitable international economic relations in the United Nations framework and insisted on their discussion in specialized financial organizations of the type of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development which, as is known, are under predominant control of the United States. The recommendation adopted in these conditions puts off the working out of the formula in the framework of which the countries concerned will return later to discussing this matter.

One of the main reasons for the tough stand of the United States is the striving to ensure that U.S. monopolies continue getting huge profits (80-100 billion dollars a year) through predatory exploitation of raw material and labour resources of former colonies and semi-colonies. In view of this it is quite clear why the United States delegation makes insistent calls to developing countries to open wider their markets to Western monopolies, create ever more comfortable conditions for foreign investments and "free enterprise". The United States and its partners connect with the implementation of these recommendations the hopes for gearing more securely young independent states to the system of the world capitalist economy.

Even before the conference in Cancun it was absolutely clear that leaders of the capitalist world heading the Cancun have no intentions of sacrificing their egoistic interests. They set themselves the tasks of getting a certain political advantage out of the "dialogue," to "let off the pent-up steam" so as to protect themselves against the explosion one more time.

But by all indications their undertaking proved futile. In any case, the first comments show that the results of the Cancun "dialogue", instead of meeting the hopes, caused profound dissatisfaction in developing countries. The conclusion of this conference to suit the United States ambitions, without resolutions and clear-cut commitments attests to the unwillingness of imperialist powers to decide in a concrete way the burning problems of developing countries.

Commentary on PRC Role

OW240131 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Mulatov Commentary: "What Do Beijing Leaders Expect of the Cancun Meeting?"]

[Text] The 2-day conference of the heads of state and governments of 22 countries, held in the Mexican resort city of Cancun, ended today. The conference was attended by 8 developed capitalist countries, 12 developing countries and China and Yugoslavia. The Chinese delegation was headed by Zhao Ziyang, premier of China's State Council. Now please listen to this station's commentator Mulatov:

As we all know, the Cancun meeting was to discuss the question of improving international economic relations or, more accurately, the question of establishing a new and fair economic relationship between the developed capitalist countries and a large number of developing countries.

However, the developing countries are the objects of neocolonial attempts by imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism. On the eve of the meeting a Brazilian daily pointed this out, saying: The West has clearly heard the developing countries' firm call for improving international trade and economic relations on an equitable basis, but because of its selfish interests it is trying in every possible way to ignore the call.

Listeners, as we all know, between the industrially developed capitalist countries and the some 100 developing countries, only 12 of which are attending the meeting, there exists at present a whole series of contradictions in economic and political interests. The developing countries attending the meeting were undoubtedly determined to defend their economic interests in relations with the developed capitalist countries and to eliminate any manifestations of inequality and exploitation in world economic relations, because these contradictions are a legacy of colonialism, and because to this day imperialist monopolies and transnational corporations are still engaged in neocolonial exploitation of the natural and human resources of the developing countries.

The Cancun meeting was neither the beginning nor the end of the developing countries' struggle for equal and fair relations with the developed capitalist countries. As far as they are concerned, the meeting represented another opportunity for them to loudly declare their rights and interests.

The United States and other capitalist countries had different aims, the major one of which was to emasculate and remove the anti-imperialist nature of the developing countries' demand for a radical change in international economic relations. They do not want to establish a system of international economic relationships based on equality. They only seek to increase the possibility of further expanding monopoly capital -- the United States being the first among them. The INDIAN EXPRESS pointed out that even before the meeting began President Reagan suggested that the developing countries should rely less on government aid from the developed countries and at the same time called on the developing countries to open their domestic markets to the international monopolies.

I think you listeners understand that this is the U.S. attitude because it is the U.S. that controls these international monopolies.

As for the Chinese leaders, they hypocritically say that imperialism will lay down its butcher's knife and suddenly become a Buddha and that imperialist monopolies will no longer engage in shameful evil deeds of exploitation, but will begin to earnestly solve the developing countries' problems.

I think there is no need to discuss in detail how devoid of substance is the Beijing leaders' (?attempt) to disguise the imperialist wild beast as an angel who brings happiness to people. The important thing is to understand and remember that the United States' talk about cooperation, aid and dialogue is meant to further attract the developing countries, not only to the economic orbit but also to the political orbit of the world capitalist system. This, of course, it also the aim of imperialism with regard to China.

The fact that the United States attended the meeting while the Soviet Union did not can by no means rid U.S. imperialism of its rapacious nature. Nor can it remove the socialist nature of Soviet policies toward the developing countries. Beijing's leadership and propaganda are trying to accuse the Soviet Union, alleging that it is partly responsible for the developing countries' financial and economic difficulties and the plight of their working people. This is in fact an attempt to defend imperialism.

The Soviet Union is different from the United States and the other capitalist countries. It does not (?make a profit) from the developing countries and does not engage in any form of economic exploitation or plunder them.

Economic relations between the Soviet Union and the developing countries, according to government agreements, are completely in keeping with the principle of equality and mutual benefit. Our country has signed such agreements with 64 developing countries. In the 1970's these countries built 680 enterprises and projects, mainly in such key departments as the metallurgical, machine-building and power industries, with Soviet assistance. At present 500 projects are under construction, with Soviet assistance. All these enterprises are the property of the developing countries. The Soviet Union plays no part in their management and shares no profit. In fact, this is the form of international economic relationship the developing countries seek to establish with the capitalist countries.

Beijing's leaders and propaganda machine are distorting the nature of the relationship of equality and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the developing countries in an attempt to defend imperialism and neocolonialism. This is a very great disservice to the developing countries and to China itself.

Cancun Meeting Failure

LD241120 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 24 Oct, TASS -- A conference of heads of state and government of a number of capitalist and developing countries that was held at Cancun, Mexico, has ended without achieving any results.

It is admitted in the final communique of the conference that its participants showed a different approach to the solution of the problems facing them and expressed different criteria on the essence of the matters that were discussed.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS noted in this connection that there are no signs that any concrete measures aimed at alleviating the problems faced by developing countries were agreed upon during closed-door meetings. The NBC television company admits that the conference at Cancun has not brought any positive results in decreasing the gap between the rich and poor nations.

Political observers note that the main reason behind the failure of the Cancun meeting lies in the policy of the United States which refused again to meet the just demands of newly independent states for the establishment of a new equitable economic order. The U.S. President showed again a tough stand with regard to countries of the Third World, the ABC television company noted.

UN DELEGATE COUNTERS U.S. ON DISARMAMENT

LD241334 Moscow TASS in English 1247 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 24 Oct, TASS -- The speech of Soviet representative Vladimir Petrovskiy during the debate in the first, Political and Security Committee of the United Nations General Assembly was devoted to the need of taking concrete measures in the sphere of real disarmament.

Vladimir Petrovskiy called again the attention of the delegates to the proposal that the General Assembly should adopt a declaration which would proclaim that states which and statesmen who would be the first to use nuclear weapons would commit a heinous crime against humanity. Adoption by the present session of such a political document would show patently the intentions of states, would be an important measure for restoring and consolidating confidence in their relations. The Soviet representative deplored the fact that the SALT II treaty has not yet gone into effect, for which the U.S. side is to blame.

The Soviet Union calls for the earliest opening of the talks in the Disarmament Committee on ending the production of nuclear weapons and gradual reduction of their stockpiles until they are liquidated completely, he said. We are convinced that the present session must emphasize the need of opening such talks.

The USSR would be prepared to embark, as an initial step, on the discussion of possible stages of nuclear disarmement and their approximate contents, specifically contents of the first stage. We believe it would be expedient to discuss among measures of the first stage the question of ending production and deployment of new types and new systems of nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union suggests that permament members of the Security Council and other states should support the Soviet Union's initiative as a first step toward the conclusion of an all-embracing agreements and should make similar statements on renunciation of creation of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons, with a view that such statements could later be endorsed by the Security Council's decision.

The Soviet representative described as gross lies the assertions that the Soviet Union believes that the victory in a nuclear war is possible. He cited the statement of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev in his reply to a question of PRAVDA's correspondent in which he described the hope to win in a nuclear war as "dangerous insanity".

The Soviet delegate sharply criticized the stand assumed in the First Committee by the U.S. delegation. He said the United States representative had not advanced in his speech a single concrete proposal on the items of the agenda that agitate United Nations member-countries and, instead of this, came out with a set of threadbare cliches of the times of the cold war, including hackneyed deliberations about control which were used many times for frustrating the talks on arms limitation.

POLISH JOURNALISTS UNION JOINS WORLD BODY

LD241534 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] At the Ninth Congress of the International Organization of Journalists [IOJ] in Moscow, the Trade Union of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic has been accepted as a member of the IOJ. The delegation has had bilateral and multilateral meetings with representatives of the journalists unions from the USSR, the GDR, the CSSR and other socialist countries. During these meetings questons pertaining to mutual cooperation were examined.

LONDON DEMONSTRATION AGAINST WEINBERGER NOTED

LD231316 Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] London, 23 Oct, (TASS) -- When the U.S. Secretary of State [as received] Caspar Weinberger arrived in London, he was met by demonstrators carrying posters with inscriptions "No to cruise missiles" and "Europe should become a nuclear-free zone, not a nuclear battlefield". Weinberger arrived here after the ending of a session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group that was held in Gleneagles (Scotland) on October 20-21.

Hundreds of demonstrators, protesting the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Britain, blocked the entrance to the Royal Institute of International Relations where Weinberger was to deliver a lecture. The demonstrators were angered by the minister's intention to whitewash the militaristic course of the United States which was sharply criticised in connection with President Reagan's latest remarks about the possibility of conducting a "limited nuclear war".

As reported by the press, "for reasons of personal safety" Caspar Weinberger had to use a back entrance when leaving the institute.

British Peace Activist Cited

LD231200 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0815 GMT 23 Oct 81

[By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Stepanenko]

[Text] London, 23 Oct (TASS) -- U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, visiting Britain, has made desperate attempts at soothing the peoples of Western Europe alarmed by President R. Reagan's recent admission that Washington considers a "limited" nuclear war on the European Continent to be possible.

Speaking Thursday at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, he declared that Ronald Reagan's remarks had allegedly been "wrongly interpreted." Trying to whitewash the militarist course of the U.S. administration, the secretary resorted to the hackneyed fabrication of a "Soviet threat" to the West. At the same time he attacked the West European antiwar movement which is assuming an increasingly impressive scope.

Caspar Weinberger's statements show that the United States and NATO policy do not intend to renounce the course aimed at attaining nuclear superiority and at stepping up the arms race, Jean Povett, secretary of the British Peace Assembly, said in an interview with a TASS correspondent. However, the times when people could be misled by the myth about the "Soviet threat" are past, the mighty growth of the antiwar movement shows. With every passing day more and more West Europeans become aware that it is the United States who is pushing the world toward a nuclear catastrophe. The plans to turn Europe into the arena of a "limited" nuclear war are especially dangerous.

There is no doubt whatever that there cannot be a "limited" nuclear war, Jean Povett noted. In this connection she stressed the fairness of Leonid Brezhnev's statements that any hopes of victory in a nuclear war are a "dangerous madness." "The United States and other states must accept the Soviet proposal regarding the renunciation of first use of nuclear arms; this would be a real step toward strengthening the security of the peoples of Europe and the whole world," said Jean Povett.

Kozyakov Comment

LD240250 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] We follow now with a commentary by Vladislav Kozyakov on the recent statement by the defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, at the Royal Institute of International Affairs [RIIA] in London.

The administration's officials are busily trying to calm the public, both at home and abroad, alarmed at Mr Reagan's statement about the possibility of a nuclear war confined to Europe, by distracting public attention from the essence of Mr Reagan's statement. Mr Weinberger pursued the same goal, addressing the RIIA. He could support his anti-Soviet statement only with dusty allegations about a Soviet military threat. The heart of the matter is the actual attitude of the American administration to the use of nuclear arms. President Reagan gave the public and governments in Europe a (?new) ground for concern. He said that the United States could use tactical nuclear arms in the European theater of operations first and that it counted on a nuclear conflict in Europe not leading to a global nuclear war. Washington has thus confirmed that it retains its doctrine of a limited nuclear war which is obviously fraught with the danger of a world nuclear war. This has, of course, caused indignation and alarm throughout the world.

In the light of this, Mr Weinberger's pronouncements on what he termed a growing Soviet threat sounded even more false than ever before. Hundreds of demonstrators have gathered in St James Square to voice their protest against Washington's policies. They carried printed placards reading Nuclear-free Europe, now, Stop the arms race and Halt the neutron bomb. They chanted Weingerger, Warmonger. About 100,000 people are expected to take part in a demonstration in London on Saturday in support of these slogans. Similar demonstrations are to be held in Paris and Brussels on Sunday.

The mythical Soviet threat not what concerns people in Europe. They see as the main source of danger Washington plans which are being imposed on the West European countries. The proposed deployment in Western Europe of a new generation of American missiles and Washington's proclaimed intention to turn Europe into the scene of a nuclear war pose a real, not mythical, threat to Western Europe and the American people. Some Western observers have noted that recent statements made by the U.S. President and his top officials to clarify America's nuclear policy do not contain any response to the clearcut and concrete proposals for preventing a nuclear war put forward by President Brezhnev. Answering a PRAVDA correspondent's question on Wednesday the Soviet leader stressed once again the principled and consistent Soviet policy of preventing a nuclear war. This policy is aimed at removing the danger of nuclear war once and for all. It rejects the very idea of using a nuclear attack to reach a political end.

President Brezhnev suggested that the American President, too, should take a clearcut and unequivocal statement rejecting the very idea of a nuclear attack as criminal. He also said there was no reason why the United States should not support the Soviet proposal tabled at the current UN General Assembly session for renunciating the first use of nuclear arms. Washington has failed to respond to these concrete Soviet proposals. It continues to attack Soviet policy and evades answering Soviet peace initiatives. All this cannot but alarm people of good will who cherish peace and international security.

REPORT ON SOVIET MILITARY TERMED 'BIG LIE'

LD240622 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] [Correspondent Kosovan] A Pentagon report entitled "Soviet Military Power" was published at the end of September in the United States and at the same time in Europe, or to be more precise, in Brussels where the NATO headquarters is situated. The report caused an uproar, or to be more precise a hullabaloo, in the West.

At last, they said, a document appeared which showed most fully the increase in the so-called Soviet military might. But in fact it was just a routine anti-Soviet fairy tale which appeared. We have been asked by a large number of listeners to tell in more detail of the contents and intention of the new Pentagon forgery, in particular by regular listener Yakov Tikhonovich Makarov from the village of Krivozerye, Valeriy Kabanov from Vologda, Aleksandr Gardeyev and Valeriya Koldinova from Moscow and Mariya Poverenova from Kuybyshev.

We invited Lev Semenovich Semeyko, head of a department of the United States of America and Canada Institute, candidate of military sciences, to our studio to comply with your wishes. Over to you, Lev Semenovich.

[Semeyko] We are dealing with 99 pages of a big lie by Washington. A big lie, this is the exact description which PRAVDA a few days ago applied to the new transoceanic libel. It is a libel because Soviet military might is presented in the Pentagon report as a symbol of a threat to America and Europe. It also distorts the real intention of the Soviet Armed Forces, forces for the defense of peace which have never been prepared and are not now being prepared for military attack on anyone at all. Soviet military doctrine is deeply defensive in character. The USSR regards nuclear attack as a most serious crime against mankind.

At the same time, American military doctrine is a doctrine of war. The whole spectrum of war from limited nuclear war to all-out nuclear war, from local and short conventional war to major and prolonged war on the most varied continents. In other words, the Pentagon brochure which depicts the USSR as a potential aggressor is turning the facts around. It is trying once again to make the USSR's military doctrine into a subject of political and propaganda struggle, using for this purpose unseemly ways and means, falsifying the intention of the Soviet Armed Forces and the nature of its structure.

[Kosovan] Lev Semenovich, what is most characteristic of the Pentagon document, from the point of view of methods of its compilation?

[Semeyko] First of all there is the elementary pseudoscientific nature of the methodology of compilation of the brochure. Its authors have done everything to confuse and directly frighten the readers with innumerable data about Soviet defense strength, with absolutely no concern for showing the real position. There you are, they say, see how many missiles, tanks, naval vessels, military aircraft and so on the Russians have. Let us note here, that in the West the most varied figures are advanced for Soviet Armed Forces which frequently vary not by 10 or 30 percent but by 50 percent or more. From the nature of the data cited by the Pentagon hacks one clearly feels that the higher any cited figure -- and these figures are totally unfounded -- the more it is to the liking of the brochure. Bias is already obvious from this. But the main thing is not the nature of the cited figures on Soviet military equipment. The main thing is that the Pentagon document does not contain any comparison of the military might of the USSR and the United States. Consequently, a one-sided and therefore distorted picture is created.

Not a single word is said about an approximate balance of forces between these states. But the existence of the strategic balance was admitted frequently by American leaders including the present ones. But the aim of the booklet is not to show this balance. It has another aim -- to present the defense might of the USSR in a sort of vacuum. See how great this might is, they say; and there is nothing around it. From this they say stems the "threat," in quotation marks, to America and Europe. If the reader is not familiar with questions of the relationships of military forces, and one must suppose that there are many, many millions of such readers, then it is quite understandable that he might willy nilly fall into the Pentagon's propaganda trap. This is what is being counted on, since the brochure was issued in vast numbers.

The Soviet Union makes no secret of the fact that it possesses impressive means in order to defend its vital interests, the interests of its friends and allies from any aggressive encroachments.

This is not a matter of figures, but reality. Our forces are by no means small. They are not small because the military might of our potential opponents is also great. But the compilers of the Pentagon brochure kept quiet about the number of U.S. missiles, naval vessels, military aircraft, nuclear charges and so on, and also about the armaments of the United States's NATO allies and China. They have kept quiet deliberately in order to conceal the enforced nature of our defense efforts and at the same time, as it were, to deprive the Soviet Union of the right to military-strategic balance with its opponents in the world arena.

From this there can be only one conclusion. The Pentagon's brochure on Soviet military power is not information but typical disinformation.

[Kosovan] Lev Semenovich, obviously one can illustrate this on a large number of facts by concrete examples.

[Semeyko] Of course one can. Take, for example, page 54. Here it is stated directly that the USSR is preparing to make a first strike. This is a lie, perhaps the greatest lie. The Soviet Union has never thought and is not thinking of unleashing nuclear war in the hope of coming out of it victorious. Such calculations can be made only by someone who has decided to commit suicide. This was stated once again by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev quite clearly a few days ago. The Soviet Union is an opponent of the idea of the idea of a first strike. This is a criminal idea.

Or let us take page 57. The page has a drawing. The length of the new Soviet Typhoon submarine is compared here with the height of the well-known Washington Monument in the American capital. See what a large submarine the USSR has, it says. But absolutely nothing, not a single word, is said about the proposal made by the Soviet Union at the 25th CPSU Congress in 1976 to the United States not to build a new maritime nuclear missile system of the Trident type and analogous submarines in the USSR. The United States refused; well then, they should not complain now.

There is mention of the Soviet military threat to various regions of the world but nothing is said about the USSR not having any bases -- unlike the United States which has about 2,500 military bases and installations abroad. On page 98 several lines are allocated to Soviet antitank weapons. Again, nothing is said about the NATO countries' surpassing the USSR in number of antitank weapons, and so on. It is hard to say which of the eight chapters of the brochure is the most tendentious.

[Kosovan] It seems that something else is of importance -- the timing of the publication of the brochure.

[Semeyko] Yes, the Pentagon report appeared in the last days of September and was presented to the public like a bomb. It was necessary to attract maximum attention. On 2 October, literally 3 days later, the Reagan government announced a new militaristic superprogram of the strategic arms race in which it intends to spend the vast sum of $180 billion in the next 5 years. Thus it is easy to see what lies behind this shady business. The publication of the Pentagon fraud was specially timed to coincide with America's starting a new spiral in the arms race and was to act as a sort of justification of this spiral.

The propaganda salvo of the brochure, in the calculations of Pentagon leaders, should have been so stunning that Americans and Western Europeans who do not understand the situation would accept the new spiral in the arms race as something necessary and, allegedly, quite reasonable. However, in seeking to achieve this aim, Washington got into a muddle. One the one hand Jordan, [as heard] presidential assistant, stated on 29 September that, allegedly, there was no direct link between the publication of the Pentagon report and the forthcoming announcement of the new strategic arms program. But on the other hand, he immediately contradicted himself by saying that anyone who read that report would come to the conclusion that the United States had a great need for a routine leap in the arms race. To prove this imaginary need is the purpose of the Pentagon's new literary creation.

There is no doubt that the choice of the timing for the publication of the Pentagon report, and the very fact of its compilation, also shows that Washington is extremely worried about the scale of the antiwar movement which has become especially active this autumn. The American military-political leadership clearly would like to stem this activeness and moreover, even to turn it -- however wild this may sound -- against the Soviet Union. The movement against the arms race is growing, they say, because a Soviet military threat exists; here, they say, is proof of this threat, a 99-page brochure, which was so opportunely prepared by the Pentagon. But this depends on gullibility. People understand who attempts ever new leaps forward in the arms race and who escalates slander and, on the contrary, who is coming out with brave initiatives for ending the arms race, for preventing a nuclear catastrophe and for strengthening detente.

[Kosovan] What was the reaction in the West to the appearance of the Pentagon composition?

[Semeyko] The reaction was very cautious, I would even say cool, and in many cases even sharply negative. It is characteristic that negative assessments of the Pentagon report are also being given by eminent bourgeois sources, including American ones. They are alarmed by the obvious miscalculations of the reports' authors. Many people can see the gaps and the misleading analogies in this report. That is what the editorial article in the American CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR says. The report is tendentious, the newspaper concludes, as it is not built on the basis of exhaustive objective analysis of the pluses and minuses of each of the sides. And, the paper writes, it would be bad if Americans got the impression that the Western alliance was now faced with a monstrous threat and, in the military sense, was lagging behind the other side. The public should beware of such conclusions, the paper says in conclusion.

American observers were forced to admit that the Pentagon also produced a bad impression in Europe. An ABC television company broadcast at the end of September said that for Western Europeans all talk of Russians being ready to invade their countries is nothing more than American propaganda. The broadcast admitted that even Weinberger himself, was very much afraid that the result of the publication of the brochure would be far from what was desired. This time the American secretary obviously is not mistaken. On the whole the Pentagon brochure is yet another proof that Washington intends to use any ways and means to solve a double task. First to distort in every way the peace-loving nature of Soviet foreign policy and the defensive nature of Soviet military doctrine. Second to use the myth, supported by these distortions, about the Soviet military threat to justify the arms race, in the course of which it tries to acquire military superiority. However, Washington will not succeed in solving these tasks.

The impressive scale and nature of Soviet defense will never be a proof of the existence of a military threat from the Soviet Union. Washington will never succeed in achieving military superiority, either. It will not succeed, not because America is weak, but because the Soviet Union has sufficient forces to support the military-strategic balance at any level.

[Kosovan] One can conclude that from the example of the latest Pentagon report, Soviet people and all realistically thinking people can convince themselves once again that speculation about the myth of the Soviet military threat has in essence been raised to the rank of state policy by the United States. Thank you, Lev Semenovich.

LIMOSHKIN COMMENT ON U.S.'PRESSURE' ON EGYPT

LD240002 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Aleksandr Limoshkin commentary]

[Text] Today I want once more to draw your attention to the events which took place after the killing of President as-Sadat. I would say immediately that the cause of these events was Washington, which responded in a very nervous manner to the loss of its faithful ally in Egypt.

On the day that followed the shootout at the parade ground where the Egyptian Army marched past the president, Washington announced that foreign agents carried out the killing. Shortly afterwards those agents were identified as being from the Libyan Jamahriyah, as if the representatives of Washington had personally made an investigation and ascertained that As-Sadat was the victim of a foreign conspiracy. But in less than a (?week) after As-Sadat's assassination we heard something else. What was that? President Husni Mubarak has officially declared that no foreign state had any connection with the 6 October events in Cairo, and that the roots and causes of this incident were internal and Egyptian. Therefore, there is no external danger to Egypt from which the United States wants to protect Egypt. But nevertheless the United States continues to expand its interference in Egypt's internal affairs.

As the Soviet Government pointed out on 11 October, the United States is trying to dictate to the Egyptians what policy they should pursue. The statement which Moscow addressed to the United States Government said that this constitutes an attempt to openly impose a foreign will on Egypt, and that this disregards the Egyptian people's right to self-determination. [Words indistinct] international law the Soviet Government denounced the attempts of the United States to interfere in any form in the internal affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt. This is the clear and principled Soviet attitude to the internal events in Egypt. But Washington continues to ignore the facts. It is striving by every means, particularly by impudent pressure on the Egyptian people, not only to maintain its imperialist position in Egypt but also to expand this position and exploit the internal events in Egypt to consolidate its military presence in the region. The U.S. aircraft carrier America has been dispatched to the Mediterranean to join the huge U.S. 6th Fleet now deployed in the eastern Mediterranean. The United States is also intensifying the measures relating to the establishment of the so-called multinational force in Sinai, the majority of which will be composed of U.S. land forces and which will next spring replace the Israeli occupation force. AWACS aircraft are flying over Egypt. The Pentagon has more than doubled the number of U.S. forces which will participate in next month's exercises on Egyptian territory and the number of various types of military advisers and experts and U.S. diplomatic and personnel of the espionage establishments who have built in Egypt a nest of hornets which bite first and foremost the Egyptians themselves and do not leave Egypt's Arab neighbors alone. Washington's actions naturally have no relationship with any interest in Egypt's security or with a desire for peace in the Middle East. They stem from the colonialist ambitions of the U.S. imperialists, who, as the late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir repeatedly said, regard all the Arab countries without exception as a target for plunder and a market for their exports and as a strategic bridgehead for their anti-Soviet preparations.

REASONS FOR DECLINE OF U.S. INFLUENCE VIEWED

LD241558 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2337 GMT 24 Oct 81

["United States: A Switch to the Right" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Oct (TASS) -- The processes taking place today on the U.S. political scene in a certain sense can be called a right counterrevolution, writes Valentin Falin in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. In actual fact, attack after attack is being mounted against all those who have accepted and believe in a policy of detente and international cooperation and those who reject force as a method of conducting international affairs.

The concept of "peace" is interpreted as capitulation and is turned into a synonym for cowardice, for political and ideological spinelessness. This is not only the reaction of the more extremist forces to the historic challenge which the socialist system throws down to imperialism but is also an attempt by the extreme right to stifle liberal bourgeois movements within the United States itself, Western Europe and other parts of the world. They aspire to adapt the surrounding world to the demands of U.S. monopolistic capital and to views which have been propounded among certain sections of the U.S. public since the time when it seemed that the United States could do everything.

Analyzing the causes for an increase in international tension, Valentin Falin stressed: the psychosis, which is consciously being fanned up by certain NATO politicians and Western propaganda, serves the bloc's aggressive concept. It has to disorient people, to help to break their will and their opposition to militarism.

The United States does not determine the course of events in the world. Objectively speaking, their role in the past decade has been reduced. This, however, occurred not because the United States has become weak in a military sense or had entered into treaty relations with the Soviet Union.

No, the fall in the authority and influence of the United States was connected largely with the degradation of its economy, with the crisis, deep and multifaceted, in the U.S. way of life, with capital errors in Washington's foreign policy in Southeast Asia, in the Middle East, in Africa, Latin America, a foreign policy which is oriented on supporting rotten antipopular regimes.

Naturally, the article says, one must not oversimplify and present the United States as a weak state or as senile in the economic and other senses. One has to give the Americans their due for their knowledge of extricating themselves from difficult situations. But it is correct also to say that the United States is far from capable of doing everything. They cannot, for example, change the laws of development or wipe out the (?realities) which peaceful cooperation among states has made essential.

U.S. ENERGY POLICY SEEN IN 'STRATEGIC' TERMS

LD212256 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] There are now 4,249 working drilling installations in the United States. This was reported by U.S. Energy Secretary Edwards at a seminar, "Oil and Finances," being held in London.

Viktor Bogachev, international affairs journalist, notes that the U.S. Government intends in the near future to reduce its purchases of foreign oil by stepping up its extraction in the United States. As a result, the world price of this raw material, in Washington's opinion, will begin to stabilize and supplies to other importers will be guaranteed.

The speech by the White House representative did not bring a feeling of relief to his listeners. In spite of the fact that some of the experts present in the hall forecast that in a couple of years the West again risks being embroiled in an energy crisis, they heard Edwards' words more as a belated admission that it was precisely the United States that is responsible for the energy difficulties in the West.

In Washington today special stress is being laid on the link between two components of U.S. policy, of the close interweaving and mutual supplementation of the economic and military doctrine which are subordinated to a single aim -- to ensure the United States the leading role in the Western world. If one looks at the White House's new energy policy from this strategic point of view, then everything remains in its usual place. U.S. altruism comes down to the same thing as the United States' egoism in international affairs.

So, the Americans are again opening up their own oil reserves. Moreover, they are trying to the greatest possible extent to supply their industry with energy by deliveries from their nearest neighbors, Mexico and Canada. Thus, the United States would cease to be dependent on supplies of Near Eastern oil and would be able to embark on military-political adventures in that region without risking being strangled by oil starvation.

At the same time, its European partners which are totally dependent on Near Eastern oil would also be totally in Washington's power, for any movement by the U.S. military giant in this oil-bearing region could cut the sea routes supplying energy to West Europe. It also becomes more comprehensible why the United States is trying by all means to wreck the plan to build a gas pipeline from Siberia to West Europe. Without this, President Reagan cannot consider the victory over his allies complete, for Soviet gas could free West Europe from Washington's oil blackmail, or at least alleviate it.

BOGDANOV REPORTS RISE IN U.S. PLUTONIUM STOCKS

LD231758 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 23 Oct 81

["Escalation of Nuclear Insanity" -- TASS headline", by TASS news analyst Radomir Bogdanov]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Oct, TASS -- The United States is building up the reserves of raw materials used for the production of nuclear weapons. As was reported by the newspaper Washington POST, the U.S. Government intends by 1985 to increase the production of plutonium and tritium by 70 percent. The newspaper points out that the expansion of production of plutonium for military purposes was launched in the United States at the time of the President Carter administration. And now, in accordance with long-term directives of the Reagan administration, the process has been largely speeded up. The cost of the plutonium and tritium production programme, designed for 8-10 years will run into almost 1,000 million dollars, the newspaper writes.

In this connection it is appropriate to recall that the seventh conference on national security was held in the McNair Fort, Washington state, in July 1980. [As received] It was attended not by "armchair strategists", but persons who deal with real nuclear planning in the Pentagon apparatus. They discussed, as it is clear from the published materials on the work of the conference, questions pertaining to the strategic level, quantity and the choice of targets on the USSR's territory within the framework of the conception of the so-called "reliable defences" which, seemingly, comes to replace the strategy of "containment". The term "reliable defences" actually conceals the aim of attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union.

The participants in the conference pointed to 6,700 targets of military, civilian, economic significance in the USSR, including command, control and communication centres, which are to be destroyed in the first place. This, according to the new conception, would signify "reliable defences".

To ensure such "defensive" strategy and reliable hitting of the planned targets, it was said in the McNair Fort, Washington will need to have at its disposal 15,000-20,000 nuclear warheads.

One cannot but see a direct link between the build-up of production of raw materials to make nuclear weapons and the intention of the White House to sharply broaden its strategic arsenals. All this, including the latest decision of President Reagan on strategic systems, reaffirms that the United States is conducting speeded up war preparations, is pushing mankind to a nuclear catastrophe.

DECISION TO LIFT BAN ON ARMS SALES TO CHILE HIT

LD232308 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 23 Oct 81

["Washington Helps Killers" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Oct, TASS -- The U.S. Senate passed a resolution on lifting the ban on arms deliveries to Chile and rendering military aid to that country.

The decision of the American legislators is yet another step which furthers official Washington's course of all-round rapprochment with the fascist Pinochet dictatorship. The advent to power of the President Reagan administration ushered in, as the American press put it, a "honeymoon" on close cooperation in the U.S. relations with the Chilean regime. President Reagan obviously seeks to turn the Pinochet dictatorship into one of the main pillars of the U.S. sway in Latin America, its reliably ally in the struggle against liberation movements in the region.

The Washington administration intensively develops links with the fascist regime in Chile in all directions -- political, economic, military. The ban on granting to the Chilean junta loans of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was lifted, owning to the efforts of the White House. Joint American-Chilean naval exercises in the Pacific were held again this year. Washington and Santiago have almost uninterruptedly been exchanging in the recent months official visits of military leaders and politicians. A pompous reception was accorded in the U.S. capital to the Pinochet foreign minister and then -- to high-ranking officers of the Chilean ground and air forces. Pinochet played host to the commander of the Southern Military District of the United States, which was immediately presented the top Chilean order, and then to the special emissary -- the USA Ambassador at the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick.

The White House is unruffled by the disgraceful reputation of the Chilean junta -- the regime of tortures and concentration camps, which has long become in the eyes of the world public the symbol of absolute disregard for elementary civil rights, mass repressions against dissenters. Moreover, the passionate embraces of the Washington administration actually encourage the Pinochet butchers to toughen terror, to make new wholesale arrests and killings of politicians.

The United States was unperturbed by the insolent acquittal by the Chilean military court of organizers of the killing in Washington of prominent Chilean democratic leader Orlando Letelier, and the expulsion from Chile of a group of prominent Lawyers for their actions in defence of civil rights. And this is not accidental — official Washington acts in Chile, as elsewhere in the world, as inspirer and organizer of international terror. The latest resolution of the American Senate is yet another [passage indistinct].

ZAMYATIN, ARKHIPOV TALK WITH U.S. BUSINESSMEN

LD221704 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 Oct, TASS -- Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received in the Kremlin a group of top officials of a number of U.S. corporations holding leading positions in industry, power generation and transport and also in the field of publishing and news, that is in Moscow on an unofficial visit.

Questions of Soviet-American relations and also some questions of the present international situation were discussed during the conversation.

Leonid Zamyatin, head of the Department of International Information of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the conversation.

BEIJING POLICIES FOSTER GENERAL INSTABILITY

LD251112 Moscow TASS in English 1027 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Oct, TASS -- Overall instability of the situation in China is aggravated by blunders in economic and social policy and inability of Beijing leadership to solve China's burning problems, Boris Barakhta writes in PRAVDA today.

The political situation in China after the recent 6th plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China remains complex and unstable, the author writes. Despite strong assurances by Beijing propaganda that "an excellent situation of stability and cohesion" was achieved in the party and the country, the reality is different.

A compromise character of the plenary meeting on many issues, as one could expect, was but a prologue to another round of acute struggle for power and political contradictions in the country. Each of the feuding factions would like, according to foreign observers, to push through "its people" to the commanding posts and to neutralize the movements of the opponents, as the 12th Congress of the CCP scheduled for the next year approaches. Internal strife spreads like circles on water drawing into the struggle ever new echelons of the leadership.

The newspaper draws attention to the fact that Chinese propaganda began talking about a so-called "rightwing leaning" toward "bourgeois liberalism, bourgeois democracy and admiration for the West." "All this, one may draw a conclusion from half-admissions by Beijing press, is a direct consequence of the pro-imperialist policy of the Chinese leadership in the international arena, the socalled policy of 'open doors' in the interests of the hegemonistic programme of four modernizations."

Trying to preserve the compromise, to reconcile the adherents of the Cultural Revolution line with those who were subjected to brutal reprisals during that violent campaign, Beijing propaganda calls for abandoning the search for specific culprits, not to square accounts with one another, but to "forgive each other's offences" and to start "criticism and self-criticism." However, those slogans fail to achieve their aim and, according to foreign observers, a possibility of a new large-scale purge in the party and state machine and in the army should not be ruled out.

Boris Barakhta stresses that dissatisfaction with and bitter sentiments towards the authorities are spreading among youth and intellectuals, as well as in the army.

ANTI-SOVIET ARTICLE IN PRC JOURNAL REFUTED

LD232138 Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 23 Oct 81

["Beijing Slanderers at Work" -- TASS headline; by TASS political news analyst Mikhail Yakovlev]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Oct, TASS -- SIZIANG ZHANZIAN (IDEOLOGICAL FRONT) has published a lengthy article entitled "Present-Day International Situation and Implementation of Socialist Modernisation". Although the article apparently claims to give an "allround" account of world politics, its essence is boiled down to two postulates which are not new to Beijing. The first of them is rabid anti-Sovietism: The journal, raking up the dirty and absurd slander on "Soviet hegemony" and that the USSR is allegedly "the most dangerous seat of a new world war", vigorously favours the unification of "five political poles" (the United States, West European countries, Japan, Third World countries and, naturally, China) to put up resistance to one "pole" - the Soviet Union. In other words, becomes obvious Beijing's old idee fixe about the establishment of some "united international anti-Soviet front".

Here is the other Beijing postulate which reflects the striving of the Chinese leadership towards kindling conflicts and destabilising the international situation: a provocative attempt, while repeating the most malicious inventions of Western "Sovietologists" and echoing American and NATO bourgeois propanganda, to intimidate Western countries with the mythical "Soviet threat", push them towards confrontation with the USSR, and defame and torpedo the very idea of detente. The West should not pin hopes on detente, disarmament and talks aimed at maintaining peace, the journal prattles, urging to rev up the flywheel of the arms race and reject all peace initiatives of the Soviet Union.

The article cynically discloses the true aims hidden behind the prattling about the "five poles" and calls for knocking together the notorious "united front". On the one hand, the aspiration to capitalise on the kindling of enmity and hatred between countries and peoples, and on the other, by involving a number of Western powers into a political, and if possible, military anti-Soviet alliance, to use their capitals, credits and hardware for increasing its own military might and implementing hegemonistic designs.

The slanderous, anti-Soviet article in the Chinese journal is another evidence of the fact that the Beijing rulers continue to gamble on heightening of tension in the world and, crudely exploiting the lie as regards the Soviet Union, are trying to mask their own dangerous hegemonistic policy.

NUCLEAR TESTS CAUSE CANCER AMONG CHINESE PEOPLE

OW240451 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Mitin commentary]

[Text] Xinjiang in Northwest China is an area dotted with many scenic spots. There are relics of the ancient city of Gaochang here. It also has beautiful lakes high in the mountains that are surrounded by pines and cypresses and (?snowcapped peaks). These scenic spots are introduced and recommended to every foreign tourist who comes to visit Xinjiang. However scenery is not the only thing for which the area is well known. There is something else about the area which is also very famous but which, as a rule, a tourist guide is not permitted to show.

In August of this year the FINANCIAL TIMES of the United Kingdom reported that because of the nuclear tests conducted by the Chinese leaders in the Lop Nor area of Xinjiang, many residents near the area are suffering from liver, lung or skin cancer. Quoting a Chinese official, the paper said that local residents believe atomic bomb tests are the cause of such diseases. The Chinese authorities flew into a rage following the appearance of a report of this nature in a foreign newspaper. They lost no time refuting the report. But this was only a foolish attempt made by Beijing to save face in the eyes of the world.

It is a well-known fact that nuclear tests are frequently conducted in the atmosphere over Xinjiang by the Beijing authorities. Moreover, they are often the bombs known as dirty bombs. This is because they produce a large quantity of radioisotopes whose radioactivity exceeds the safety limit. Their harmful effects can reach places several thousands of kilometers away, not to mention the area where the tests are conducted.

The Beijing leaders are doing serious harm to public health and to the economy of the area with their atmospheric nuclear tests. The area is inhabited by people of national minorities, including Uighur, Kazak and Mongol. These people of Xinjiang have on many occasions expressed their resentment to this kind of action by the Beijing leaders. They demand that this kind of dangerous tests stop on the grounds that they will cause the population in this area to diminish. Things have even developed to the point of armed demonstration, but the Beijing leaders still choose to ignore the protests of the people of Xinjiang. The reason is that Beijing does not have any intention of stopping such dangerous and harmful tests. They are stepping up preparations for war at the expense of the health and even lives of the people of Xinjiang.

LAO FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD221348 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 Oct, TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, deputy prime minister, Foreign Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos Phoun Sipaseut came to Moscow for a friendly visit today.

At the airport the guest was met by Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Nikolay Firyubin, other officials.

The ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos in the USSR, Vanthong Sengmuang, was among the welcoming party.

Meeting With Gromyko

LD231436 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 23 Oct, TASS -- A meeting was held here today between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, deputy prime minister, Foreign Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos Phoun Sipaseut who came to Moscow for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

In the course of the negotiations the Lao side was informed on the Soviet Union's practical steps in implementation of the foreign policy program which was put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress, the subsequent Soviet initiatives aimed at recovering [as received] the international situation, strengthening peace and security of the people. The People's Democratic Republic of Laos wholly and entirely approves of the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy course.

Questions of further consolidation and expansion of Soviet-Lao relations, some international problems of mutual interest, above all those pertaining to the situation in Southeast Asia, were also discussed.

The sides resolutely denounced any attempts of drawing the United Nations into the discussion on the non-existent "Kampuchean problem," and regard them as gross interference into the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, an independent, equal and sovereign state.

The negotiations were held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, full mutual understanding and identity of views.

Andrey Gromyko today gave a luncheon in honour of Phoun Sipaseut. The ministers exchanged friendly toasts at the luncheon.

The guest laid a wreath to the Lenin Mausoleum. A wreath was also laid to the Unknown Soldier's Tomb at the Kremlin Wall.

Joint Communique

LD252150 Moscow TASS in English 2133 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Oct, TASS -- "The Soviet Union and Laos resolutely come out for the speediest implementation of such measures both on a multilateral and a bilateral basis that would erect a reliable barrier to the further stockpiling of modern means of war and destruction and would ensure real progress in the cause of disarmament." This was stated by the ministers of foreign affairs of the USSR and the People's Democratic Republic of Laos in a joint communique published here today. The Laotian foreign minister was in the USSR on a friendly visit.

"When views were exchanged on the situation in Asia it was noted that the increasing drawing together between Washington and Beijing, the development of military cooperation between them pose a threat to the whole of mankind, first of all to the peoples of Asia. The present U.S. administration is returning to the former policy of U.S. military infiltration of the Asian Continent, is restoring military bases which in their time were used during the aggression against the countries of Indochina," the communique says.

The communique notes that the Soviet Union and Laos condemn the peace-endangering hegemonistic and militaristic policy of Beijing. At the same time they again state the possibility of normalising relations with the PRC on the generally recognised principles of peaceful coexistence.

The Soviet Union and Laos expressed full support for the people and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in their struggle for the country's independence. They hold that a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan can be attained only by way of the termination and non-resumption of armed and other interference in the affairs of this sovereign non-aligned state on the basis of the known proposals of the DRA Government.

The need of an all-embracing just settlement in the Middle East was stressed again.

Both sides resolutely condemned the aggression by the Republic of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola and a number of other African states and demanded an end to armed intrusions by the Republic of South Africa and the adoption of international sanctions against it. They declared for the immediate ending of the occupation of Namibia and the withdrawal of South African troops from its territory, for the speediest and full implementation of United Nations decisions on Namibia.

Visit to Tbilisi

LD242300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Sipaseut, member of the Politiburo, secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, has left Moscow for a tour of the country. He arrived on Saturday in Tbilisi, made a tour of the capital of Georgia and acquainted himself with its sights. A dinner was given in honor of the guest, on behalf of the Government of the Georgian SSR.

POLISH COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SCORES STRIKE APPEAL

LD251544 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1400 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Oct (TASS) -- In connection with the decision of the Solidarity leadership to hold a strike on October 28 with the aim of further blackmailing and pressuring the Polish Government, a statement was made on behalf of the Polish Council of Ministers. It said in part:

The leading bodies of Solidarity are conducting a sort of war against the national economy. The strike threatens not only the government but also the entire people. The extremist circles of Solidarity are dooming the people to tremendous suffering. The Polish people can feed themselves, provide themselves with the prime necessities and normally weather the winter. But this requires two conditions: productive work and the creation of a possibility for the authorities to pursue the economic policy. These actions of the authorities are being deliberately impeded in order to direct the wrath of the people against the socialist state and to create a situation of conflict.

Stocks of manufactured goods have shrunk by Z92 billion, or by a third, since September 1980. If strikes and tension continue, the possibility of supplying the population this winter with the basic manufactured goods, for instance, warm clothing and footwear, will vanish.

The Council of Ministers learned with indignation about the call by the Solidarity leadership to hold a strike and qualified it as blackmail and disregard for the fact that the whole of society will suffer from the strike.

Talks between the government and Solidarity will lose any sense if strikes are staged which destroy the economy and in the process also the possibility of agreement. The Council of Ministers demands an end to the strikes. Responsibility for the continuation of the oppositionary strike policy will rest fully with the extremist quarters in the Solidarity leadership, the statement says.

POLISH SEJM SESSION TO CONVENE ON 30 OCT

LD231850 Moscow TASS in English 1926 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Oct, TASS -- The Presidium of the Polish Sejm has decided to convene a Sejm session on October 30, 1981. The session will hear a report by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland Wojciech Jaruzelski, as well as the government's information on the implementation of the plan of the socio-economic development of the country and the state's budget for 1981, and on the preliminary draft plan for the socio-economic development and budget for 1982.

RESEARCHER VIEWS SOVIET-POLISH ECONOMIC CONTACTS

LD251050 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1600 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Good evening. Let us begin today's program with a talk on Soviet-Polish economic contacts. The author of the talk is Vladimir (?Nesyadok), researcher from the Economics of the World Socialist System Institute. Here is what he writes.

Of great significance for the development of the economy of the Polish People's Republic was, (?and still is), the import of machines and [words indistinct] fuel from the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union's participation in building various sites on Polish territory, and the Soviet Union's provision of credits and scientific-technical aid.

The dynamic growth of these supplies is demonstrated by the fact that from 1960 to 1978 supplies increased almost nine times. Moreover, the state [words indistinct] on very advantageous credit conditions. [Passage indistinct] in the extensive range of Soviet-Polish economic contacts it is possible to isolate such an important sector as the deliveries from the Soviet Union of raw materials, fuel and (?other materials). [Passage indistinct]

To illustrate this we will quote several figures. Last year the Soviet Union exported to Poland over 13 million tons of crude oil, 3 million tons of (?fodder) produce, 5.8 billion cubic meters of gas, 16 million tons of iron ore, 125,000 tons of cotton and 213,000 tons of cellulose. (?Let us) stress that the Soviet Union sold these (?goods) to Poland at prices which were considerably lower than world market prices. In 1980 for example, a ton of crude oil cost 735 hard currency zloty on the world market. Poland imported crude oil from the Soviet Union for 318 hard currently zloty per ton. As a result, 5.5 billion zloty were saved in less than a year. The situation with the prices of other raw materials is similar.

At present, when Poland is encountering acute crisis phenomena -- including economic crisis phenomena -- the Soviet Union is showing sincere and friendly concern for the interests and needs of the Polish nations. In 1980 the planned deliveries of Soviet raw materials were [word indistinct] carried out. Moreover, the Soviet Union sent to Poland additional raw materials and products including one-half million tons of grain -- even through last year was not particularly prosperous for Soviet agriculture.

This fraternal aid is yet another manifestation of the Soviet Union's consistent, internationalist stand toward socialist Poland -- a genuine comradely approach toward the intersts of the Polish nation.

POLISH OFFICIALS VISIT ESTONIAN CAPITAL

WA251800 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 10 Oct 81 p 1

["On an official Visit"]

[Text] On 9 October R. Ristlaan, secretary of the Estonian Communist Party, received the general consul of the Polish People's Republic in Leningrad, S. Bereanevich, and Consul S. Urbanchik during a 2-day official visit in Tallinn. An informal discussion took place in which Estonian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs K. Tyurk also took part.

The Polish diplomats talked informally in the Estonian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, paid a visit to the chairman of the Tallinn Gorispolkom, and to the chairman of the Estonian section of the Society of Soviet-Polish Friendship, A. Norak, and went sightseeing in the capital of Tallinn. The guests departed from Tallinn on 9 October.

KATUSHEV CONFERS WITH BULGARIA'S LUKANOV

PM231619 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 81 p 4

[Tass report under the general headline "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 15 October K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received A. Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, with whom he had a conversation on questions relating to Soviet-Bulgarian economic cooperation. The talk was held in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

NATO NUCLEAR PLANNING GROUP SESSION ASSESSED

LD232208 Moscow TASS in English 2038 GMT 23 Oct 81

["Against the Interests of the Peoples of Europe" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Vladimir Bogachov]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Oct, TASS -- The regular session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group in Gleneagles (Scotland) has coincided in time with a clear-cut delimitation of the positions of the USSR and the USA on issues of war and peace. Not long in advance of the deliberations of the defence ministers of the NATO countries, U.S. President Ronald Reagan stated quite unambiguously that the U.S. military doctrine proceeds from the possibility of limiting a nuclear war by the geographical framework of Europe and not spreading it to U.S. territory. On the other hand, on October 21 of this year the head of the Soviet state Leonid Brezhnev said that embarking on a nuclear war and hoping to emerge a winner can only be done by one who has decided to commit suicide.

Judging by the scale of the propaganda campaign stepped up around the meeting of the defence ministers of the NATO countries, Washington saw the chief aim of the Nuclear Planning Group session in exerting the plans for deploying new U.S. missiles in Western Europe despite the growing opposition from the peoples of the European continent.

Washington paid special attention to the results of that session also because it was supposed to be the last NATO session before the beginning of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms limitations.

Judging by the communique, Washington was able to obtain from its NATO partners a re-affirmation of the 1979 Brussels decision on deploying 572 U.S. medium-range missiles in some of the countries of Western Europe.

The NATO ministers renewed their commitment to the "containment strategy" and expressed "concern" over the delopyment of Soviet nuclear forces.

It is characteristic that the session's participants in the communique resorted to the technique adopted of late by the Pentagon which consists in dropping any comparison of the respective military potentials of the sides in confrontation in Europe. Invoking all data on the middle-nuclear forces of the USSR in the European theatre of military operations, they said not a word about NATO's means of delivery for medium-range nuclear weapons which, as is known, include over a thousand missiles and planes capable of hitting targets in Soviet territory.

The statement by the ministers about the United States' withdrawing a thousand nuclear warheads from the territory of Western Europe is nothing but a propaganda ploy designed to confuse the public. In the past, Western specialists repeatedly stressed that a significant part of the NATO nuclear warheads in Europe has become obsolescent and it is necessary to remove them from the arsenals without the need for any talks. It is probably these warheads that are meant in the communique. Besides, there is no foundation to believe the Pentagon's word. The reputation of Weinberger and his assistants, when it comes to citing facts and figures, is by far not impeccable.

In assessing the impact of the meeting of defence ministers of the NATO countries, one wonders whether the defence ministers of the NATO countries really believe that the Soviet Union can upset the present parity of forces in Europe.

It is really indispensible to stabilise the situation in Europe as has been repeatedly stressed by the leaders of the USSR and of other socialist countries. This, however, can be achieved not through renouncing the Soviet proposal on imposing a moratorium on the development in Europe of new medium-range missile-nuclear means: including the U.S. forward-based nuclear means, not by applying pressure on the other side from "positions of strength," but rather through the avenue of negotiations on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

MOSCOW ALLEGES U.S.-NATO PRESSURE ON GREECE

NC252036 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1800 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Greek public opinion has received with great apprehension the efforts of the United States and its NATO partners to exercise pressure on the new Greek Government; a report by Boris Lipovoy from Athens for Moscow Radio stresses.

This is precisely how Greek political circles evaluate the recent statement of U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger in Stockholm. The Pentagon chief expressed the hope that the new Greek Government will give up its plans for the country's withdrawal from the North Atlantic Alliance. With the cynicism that distinguishes the representatives of the U.S. Government, he stressed that often government actions are very different from preelection promises. Even more specific was the hint by the U.S. secretary that in the event something of the kind does not take place, a serious popular current will be created in Greece that allegedly will impede the Papandreou government's efforts to withdraw the country from NATO.

It is dubious whether Weinberger's statement should be considered an accidental event. It is apparent that it constitutes part of a general plan for the United States and NATO to exercise undistinguished pressure on Athens, a plan whose mission is to impede the positive reorganization of Greece's foreign policy. Nor is it accidental that the parliamentary elections in Greece were one of the issues examined in the recent meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Committee in Scotland.

In a statement British Defense Minister John Nott referred to the results of the parliamentary elections in Greece and clearly stressed that the NATO leadership is very uneasy over PASOK's rise to power, because this allegedly threatens the defense capability of NATO's southeastern wing. The British minister, like his American counterpart, recommended to the new Greek Government that it take this possibility into consideration in formulating its foreign policy. Meanwhile, in the eastern Mediterranean area the U.S. 6th Fleet suddenly begun unscheduled exercises. In an article the Washington POST wrote that the Greek Socialist Party's assumption of power was so unexpected by the United States and its NATO partners and for the followers of a pro-Atlantic orientation in Greece that one should not preclude a political coup in that country.

It is not difficult for one to understand that the purpose of this campaign for blunt intervention in Greece's internal affairs is to cause an exacerbation of the situation in the country and impede the new leadership from implementing the positive programmed slogans it had propounded on the eve of the elections, concludes Boris Lipovoy's report from Athens.

HOPE EXPRESSED FOR DEVELOPING TIES WITH GREECE

Leaders' Message to Papandreou

LD211816 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Oct, TASS -- Soviet leaders have congratulated Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Greek Republic, on the occasion of his appointment as head of the Government of Greece. They wished him success in his activity in this responsible post.

"The Soviet Union and Greece and the peoples of our countries are linked by the centuries-old traditions of relations of friendship and cooperation. We express the hope that these relations will receive a new development for the good of the Soviet and Greek peoples in the interests of strengthening peace and international security," reads the telegram from Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov.

Greek-Language Commentary

LD231410 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1900 GMT 22 Oct 81

[From the "News and Views" program]

[Text] Dear listeners: Soviet leaders Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov sent a congratulatory telegram to Andreas Papandreou on his appointment as prime minister of Greece, wishing him success in this responsible post. Referring to the age-old traditions of friendship and cooperation in the relations between our peoples, Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov expressed the hope that these relations will further develop for the benefit of the Greek and Soviet people, in the interests of the establishment of peace and international security.

The hope expressed in the Soviet leaders' telegram, our commentator writes, is founded on a constant, historical base formed by the friendly relations between the Soviet and Greek people. In the just struggle for national liberation the Greek people always relied on the assistance of Russia. In Greece they always remember with gratitude the patriotic activities of Filiki Eteria, founded in 1814 in the south of Russia and responsible for preparing the [word indistinct] armed insurrection of 1821. On the other hand, Russia's military and diplomatic actions secured the conditions for the army of the rebelling Greek people to liberate its land and declare the independence of the Greek state. At the same time, they never forget in the Soviet Union that Greece was one of the first states to recognize the young Soviet Republic on 8 March 1924.

The friendship of our peoples has withstood many difficulties. It was strengthened and hardened into steel in the years of joint struggle against a common enemy, against Hitler's fascism. Hundreds of Soviet soldiers fought side by side with the Greek fighters in the ranks of the national popular liberation army, many of them giving their lives for Greek freedom and independence. The Greeks lay flowers on their graves, honoring the bravery and heroism of the Soviet citizens. In our country the contributions of the Greek resistance in the struggles of the peoples for the liberation of Europe from the Nazi invaders is also extolled.

In the postwar period, our commentator continues, the development of Soviet-Greek relations was beset with many difficulties because of the Greek oligarchy and its Western protectors, who made many attempts to draw the country into the anti-Soviet orbit. However, the desire of the two peoples to continue cooperation proved stronger than any obstacle. In the second half of the 1970's, Soviet-Greek relations were characterized by a tendency to expand mutual cooperation for the benefit of the Soviet and Greek people.

During this period, for instance, the legal basis for several agreements was worked out. Long-term agreements were signed in the fields of trade, merchant marine, scientific-technological and cultural contacts, as well as air, sea and rail transport. Delegations of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Greek parliament, were exchanged, and the procedure for holding political consultations on both bilateral issues and international problems (?was worked out).

The Soviet Union is ready to march in the future on the road of (?developing) Soviet-Greek contacts. This was clearly stressed by Leonid Brezhnev in his speech to the 26th CPSU Congress.

On the occasion of democratic forces' coming to power in Greece, the Soviet Union not only confirms its consistent line toward deepening relations with Greece but expresses the hope that these relations will develop even further, our commentator concludes.

PONOMAREV ATTENDS FRENCH CONGRESS, SEES MAUROY

Ponomarev-Mauroy Meeting

LD242216 Moscow TASS in English 2155 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Valence, 25 Oct, TASS -- On October 24 a meeting was held between alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, who is attending the congress of the French Socialist Party, and French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy.

In the course of the meeting, which proceeded in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, questions were discussed pertaining to the development of Soviet-French relations in the political, trade-economic, cultural and other fields.

Both sides expressed the wish for a further development of Soviet-French cooperation in various fields which accords with the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and France.

Report on FSP Congress

LD251556 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Valence, (France) 25 Oct, TASS -- The regular congress of the French Socialist Party (FSP) ended here today. The delegates who took part in the debate on the political resolution submitted for discussion by the congress stressed that the government formed by Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, and in which Communists are taking part, has started implementing the reforms in the socio-economic field that were promised during the election campaign. At the same time the speakers pointed out that the economic situation in France continued to remain complicated, that the crisis was worsening, unemployment and inflation were growing. Different -- at times diametrically opposite -- positions on a number of important issues repeatedly made themselves felt during the discussion.

Problems of foreign policy were touched upon in some speeches. The delegate from the Federation of Ain Department, M. Nonnet, noted the extreme danger of the arms race and said that France should display initiative in the speediest convocation of an international conference on disarmament. At the same time, the national secretary of the FSP, Veronique Nehertz, tried in her speech to justify the party leadership's refusal to take part in the campaign for peace and the immediate commencement of talks on the reduction of nuclear-missle arms conducted at the call of peace champions. Several speakers voiced support for the liberation struggle of the peoples of South Africa, Namibia and Central America -- first of all El Salvador. But in some speeches hostility sounded towards Democratic Afghanistan.

In his concluding speech the first secretary of the FSP, Lionel Jospin, made a detailed analysis of the political situation in the country and the situation within the party. He said that the right-wing opposition, the financial and industrial circles, the bourgeois mass media were trying to create a nervous atmosphere by speculating on economic difficulties and to delay the adoption of the bill on nationlisation submitted by the government. The left-wing forces of the country -- socialists, communists and left radicals -- he stressed, are fully resolved to press for the implementation of the planned reforms in the socio-economic field.

The first secretary of the FSP said that problems of the struggle for peace and disarmament were in the centre of attention of the Socialist Party and the French Government. Nevertheless, he repeated the known position of the Socialist Party which links the question of the deployment of new American missiles in Europe with the false thesis of Washington's propaganda about the mythical violation of the military balance in Europe by the Soviet Union.

Greeting the foreign delegations attending the congress, Lionel Jospin stated the intention of the French Socialist Party to expand its international ties.

The congress ended its work after adopting the political resolution.

NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS BENEFITS FRG, EUROPE

Shishlin Commentary

LD242252 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 24 Oct 81

[International affairs journalist Nikolay Shishlin commentary]

[Text] The normalization of Soviet-West German relations has benefited not only the peoples of both countries but also peace in Europe. In the economic sphere it has been of genuine mutally advantageous interest: West Germany is interested in receiving Soviet goods, the Soviet Union in its turn is interested in West German products for its market.

In politics, too, they have mutual interests but these are not always obvious. And sometimes their interests in politics are contradictory. This where the need arises to search for compromises. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's meetings with the West German leaders, first with Willy Brandt and then with Chancellor Schmidt, gave rise to major and important ideas that not only stimulated the development of Soviet-West German relations but had a beneficial effect on European as well as international affairs.

During Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's talks with the West German politicians the possibility of holding constructive talks on medium-range nuclear weapons was envisaged. Later this opportunity was lost to some extent, due mainly to West Germany's stand which sided wholly with Washington's line.

This hope that West Germany's political voice will ring out during Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit as the voice of true self-determination and independence arises in turn from the expectation that this visit will be of value both to the Federal Republic of Germany and to European and international affairs.

Mischnik Interview

PM260931 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 18 Oct 81 p 3

[APN correspondent V. Markov interview with Wolfgang Mischnick of the FRG Free Democratic Party: "For the Sake of Peaceful Development"; interview conducted specially for SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, presumably in Kiev, on an unspecified date]

[Text] The Soviet-West German colloquium on the topic "The State of and Development Prospects of Relations Between the USSR and the FRG" has completed its work in Kiev. Taking part in the colloquium was Wolfgang Mischnick, chairman of the FRG Free Democratic Party [Bundestag] faction, who granted an interview to APN correspondent V. Markov.

[Question] What, Mr Mischnick, can you say about the significance of the Kiev colloquium?

[Answer] The colloquim examined both issues on which there is satisfactory development and problems that still exist. During the exchange of opinions we discussed political, military-political and economic aspects that merit discussion from the viewpoint of the Soviet Union and the FRG. Through this discussion we sought to achieve understanding of our own position, to eliminate mistrust, to strengthen trust and thereby to expand the basis which we can rely on to more easily make a correct assessment of one another.

[Question] How do you assess the development of Soviet-West German relations in recent years?

[Answer] Since the formation of the Social [Democrat]-Liberal coalition in 1969 there have been changes in the relations between the FRG and the Soviet Union. This has been displayed not least in the fact that a number of treaties were concluded in this period. I think it can now be said that a close interweaving of treaties and agreements has thereby emerged. If I am not mistaken, the Soviet Union has more treaty agreements with the FRG than with any other Western country. The agreement on West Berlin plays an important role, of course. By concluding it the four powers helped to settle a complex problem and to create a calm situation in the city.

Bilateral relations between our countries have become more intensive in the last 12 years. While the FRG and the Soviet Union used to coexist in many spheres, they now cooperate closely. Trade and economic relations can be cited by way of example. The contacts between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and between the two countries' foreign ministers and other leading politicians show that a great number of top level meetings help to ensure that treaties and agreements do not merely exist on paper but are constantly given living expression.

[Question] What specific example relating to the successful development of relations between our countries could you cite?

[Answer] I will merely mention a number of the major orders the Soviet Union has placed in the FRG. For instance, the construction of metallurgical combines in your country. A major "pipes-for-gas" deal is to be concluded shortly. All this constitutes an important component of our mutually advantageous relations.

[Question] What significance do people in the FRG attach to Leonid Brezhnev's upcoming visit to your country?

[Answer] We hope that Leonid Brezhnev's visit will strenghten bilateral ties and have a favorable impact on East-West relations as a whole. The fact that the leading politicians of the FRG and the Soviet Union are meeting again after a comparatively short while shows that, notwithstanding the complex political development in the world, we are seeking to show concern for strengthening trust and preventing mistrust in the course of a direct exchange of opinions. This will also create preconditions for continuing a policy safeguarding peace. The FRG wants to make its contribution to ensuring that everything is done in Europe for the sake of safeguarding peaceful development.

HAMBURG MAYOR OPENS LENINGRAD EXHIBITION

Leningrad Ceremony

LD231744 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Leningrad, 23 Oct, TASS -- Klaus von Dohnanyi, head of the land government and Hamburg burgomaster, [title as received] described as a considerable contribution to the cause of peace and mutual understanding between the peoples of West Germany and the Soviet Union his city's partnership with Leningrad.

He spoke at the opening of an exhibition here devoted to Hamburg's life. The exposition has been prepared in connection with the days of that German city which started in Leningrad yesterday.

Klaus von Dohnanyi expressed confidence that Leonid Brezhnev's forthcoming meeting with Helmut Schmidt will be "extremely important" for West-East relations. A dialogue should be held at various levels, he believes. In this respect, cooperation between the cities-partners creates a good possibility for developing joint efforts to strengthen peace.

In keeping with program, the exhibition "Early Realism in Hamburg" was mounted at the Russian Museum. Put on view are about 70 works by German realist painters.

A Hamburg Senate delegation, workers in culture and art, athletes, representatives of the West German city's public organisations attended a ceremony of laying a wreath at the Piskaryovskoye memorial cemetary. The guests paid tribute at the common graves of more than half a million of Leningraders who perished defending their city during World War II.

Klaus von Dohnanyi said that contacts between Hamburg and Leningrad show that frankness is a good foundation for cooperation in the interests of better mutual understanding between the peoples in the two countries.

Moscow Visit

LD231440 Hamburg DPA in German 1344 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 23 Oct (DPA) -- Mayor Klaus von Dohnanyi, who opened "Hamburg Days" yesterday in Leningrad, arrived for a brief visit in Moscow today. The North Rhine-Westphalian Premier Johannes Rau who had been in Moscow for the past few days has meanwhile arrived for a 2-day visit in Leningrad.

This afternoon Von Dohnanyi had meetings with Leonid Zamyatin, head of the Central Committee International Information Department; Moscow Mayor Nikolay Promyslov; and Minister of the Maritime Fleet Timofey Guzhenko. During his talk with Zamyatin, who received Rau yesterday, Von Dohnanyi spoke mainly about the chances of continuing detente in Europe. According to the spokesman of the Hamburg Senat, Binder, Von Dohnanyi emphasized the Federal Republic's desire to maintain detente and to continue and extend its cooperation with the countries of Eastern Europe, in particular with the USSR.

After his meeting with Promyslov at the Moscow Soviet, Von Dohnanyi had a talk with Minister Guzhenko on the possibilities of further developing shipping contacts between the USSR and Hamburg.

Support for Rau Remarks

LD231920 Hamburg DPA in German 1848 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Moscow, 23 Oct (DPA) -- Hamburg Mayor Klaus von Dohnanyi has expressly supported North-Rhine Westphalian Premier Johannes Rau's explanations to Brezhnev on the peace movement in the FRG. Premier Rau said that the movement was not anti-American, but was equally against missile arming in East and West.

Von Dohnanyi said that he would call on the Soviet Union to "think" in their own area how the world situation could be improved. This is equally true for the West. Poland was not discussed in detail. It was his impression that the Kremlin leadership wants the Poles to settle their own problems, but remains sceptical as to whether they will achieve this.

ITALY INCREASING MILITARY BUDGET FOR ARMS RACE

LD231836 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 23 Oct 81

[By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Oct, TASS -- Italy's Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio, addressing the Senate Defence Commission Thursday, announced that the draft budget of the Italian Defense Ministry for 1982 envisages a 29-percent increase in military appropriations against last year's figures. Such a sharp increase in Italy's military spending is in fact a tribute which the Italian Government is obliged to pay in connection with the escalating arms race within the framework of the NATO bloc. The tribute is great. Even taking into account high inflation rates, Italy exceeds by nearly threefold the norm of three-percent automatic annual growth of military spending in real terms set for the NATO countries.

It is only military business which does not experience difficulties and restrictions in the conditions of acute economic and financial upheavals in Italy. About 300 large factories work for war. By the export of arms and military equipment, the volume of which increased 12 times over eight years, Italy has placed fourth in the world.

The sharp growth of military spending runs counter to the needs of the working people, still, the Italian generals remain deaf to the protests of Italian public opinion which is against their country's following in the wake of NATO's aggressive policy. NATO exercises are held on Italian soil more and more often. The Italian Government was the first to agree to provide a site for a nuclear base near the town of Comiso in southern Sicily for the deployment of 112 American cruise missiles. This decision has sparked off a wave of protests throughout Italy.

The Pentagon's plans provide for a greater part to be played by Italy in the region and even development of its own supermobile "rapid deployment force" modelled on the American one. Defense Minister Lagorio favours the use of such Italian mobile forces not only in the NATO zone but also beyond its bounds.

The people in Italy, just as in the whole of Western Europe, voice their concern over Washington's intention to turn Europe into a theater of the test of strength and even a nuclear "limited war," which U.S. President Ronald Reagan unequivocally declared the other day in a talk with provincial newspaper editors. These fears are easy to understand, for the unlimited escalation of the arms race and the desire to use the territories of other countries as a jumping off area and a kind of lightning conductor in a nuclear war, planned by some one, holds nothing good for the European peoples. The Soviet Union has favoured and continues to favour concrete and effective accords to curb the nuclear arms race, such accords which would in actual fact reduce the risk of a nuclear war and would strengthen the security of the peoples in Europe and other parts of the world.

BOVIN DISCUSSES MIDEAST, U.S. MILITARY POLICY

LD252004 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Oct 81

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Bovin]

[Excerpt] [Bovin] Good evening, comrades. A routine round of talks on Palestinian autonomy began this week. The participants are the same. Today another event takes place: a session of the Egyptian-Israeli commission dealing with the question of the evacuation of Sinai.

It looks as though the Camp David process is progressing satisfactorily, yet this is a superficial picture of events because on the main Palestinian topic, Camp David has not and cannot produce anything, and also because the death of As-Sadat has introduced new elements into the Near East political equation.

Let us first watch a report from Yevgeniy Lukyanov in Algiers and then we shall comment on Near East topics.

[Begin recording] [Lukyanov] The recent events in Egypt and the worsening of the situation in the Near East which followed have had a great reaction in the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. The Algerian press publishes many materials and commentaries on this subject. They state that the Mubarak regime in Egypt has begun its era with mass repressions and a close military alliance with the United States on an anti-Arab basis. The newspaper EL MOUDJAHID says that Washington is forcing the supply of modern arms to Cairo and Khartoum and is preparing a new springboard for military penetration in the region. The attempts at foreign intervention in the internal affairs of the Egyptian people were severely condemned at the recent session of the Political Bureau of the National Liberation Front of Algeria in Al-Jazair.

We have met with a prominent Egyptian opposition leader, the general secretary of the Egyptian Patriotic Front and former chief of the general staff of the Armed Forces of Egypt, Sa'ad ad-Din ash-Shadhili, and asked him to give an appraisal of the current situation in the Near East in connection with events in Egypt.

[Ash-Shadhili] We think that the course followed by President as-Sadat both in domestic and foreign policy did not meet the interests of the Egyptian or other Arab people. We can say that As-Sadat became the victim of his own policy of repression against the national and progressive forces in the country and capitulation to the Israeli aggressor.

As for the present Egyptian leadership, it can also be seen that it is nothing other than a new sign on the facade of the same building of the antipopular regime. It is very normal that in such conditions the Egyptian Patriotic Front will continue to oppose this authority, demand the return of Egypt to the ranks of progressive Arab countries, and struggle against the moves of the imperialists and Zionists in the region.

Events show that the United States is striving to use the murder of As-Sadat for the purpose of keeping Egypt in the orbit of its influence, and for this purpose the United States is not refraining from further complicating the situation in the Near East. Thus it wants to draw the attention of the Egyptian people away from problems engendered by the Camp David agreement. The massive supply of U.S. weapons to Cairo and the large-scale maneuvers in the west of Egypt planned for the beginning of November with the participation of U.S. Egyptian and Sudanese forces cannot be judged as anything but open interference in the internal affairs of the Egyptian people, as an attempt to cause an armed conflict between Arab countries.

Progressive Arab states are building their relations with other countries, taking into consideration their position in the Near East problem. If we look into the history of Soviet-Arab relations, we shall see that the Soviet Union has constantly stood on the side of the Arab peoples. The USSR is a state friendly to the Arabs. We cherish this friendship and highly value the Soviet Union's efforts to achieve a just and stable peace in the Near East. [end recording]

[Bovin] As-Sadat's death has increased the uncertainty and confusion in the Near East situation, which is already complicated. Let us take the first uncertainty. Will the new Egyptian leadership manage to stabilize the situation in the country? On the surface everything seems to be more or less normal, but this calm is deceiving very few. You must remember that As-Sadat's domestic policy of increasing the property ownership differentation in Egyptian society caused discontent among the masses and the growth of social tension.

As-Sadat's foreign policy pushed away many progressive nationalistic forces and produced ferment in the army.

As-Sadat's game with Islamic fundamentalists increased their positions and influence in various strata of society. As-Sadat was clearly very ill at ease and during the night of 2 to 3 September, over 1,500 people suspected of being disloyal to the regime were arrested on his orders. Well, the main blow was dealth to the religious, Islamic organizations. They also put liberals, democrats, and Nasirites in prison -- for instance, Haykal, a journalist of world renown. The head of the Coptic Orthodox Church was exiled to a faraway monastery somewhere in the Libyan desert.

The repressions did not save As-Sadat. Will they save the regime he installed? That is precisely the question. Now, too, they throw people in prison, but prisons only treat the symptons and not the disease. Mubarak has been left a legacy of a truly sick society. There has been a change of power but the problems remain the same. And so here is where any kind of surprises are possible.

There is also another special aspect. As-Sadat's death had a ricochet effect on the friendly regimes of Siad Barre in Somalia and Numayri in Sudan. In both countries there is a catastrophic situation in the economy, corruption and decay of the upper strata, and growing opposition. If Mogadishu blames Ethiopian intrigues for all the difficulties, so for Khartoum Libya plays the role of scapegoat. Here is an interesting fact. In a recent interview, the Sudanese president said the following. Al-Qadhdhafi, he said, pays millions of dollars to people who penetrate markets and buy up various goods there for the purpose of creating a crisis situation in the country. And this, Numayri continued, pertains to vegetables, meat and even bread, and as a result of all this prices are rising and internal crisis arise. This, as it is said, is all the (?trouble).

As-Sadat's death produced great rejoicing in Tehran. There is a certain nuance. The revolution in Iran and the role of the clergy in it is a kind of example for Islamic fundamentalists in other countries. But there is a reverse connection. I quote the words of Iranian Prosecutor General Musavi. This is what he said: One of the special features of the Islamic revolution is its exports, and prevention of this process -- its export -- is practically impossible.

An example of this is the situation in Egypt and other countries.

Let us now take the second uncertainty. The future policy of Mubarak is still uncertain. For the time being he says with determination that he will follow As-Sadat's line. Most probably this is what is going to happen, but only for the time being, until Israel moves out of Sinai. Then, I think, new winds will blow and it is not possible to exclude Egypt's trying to get closer to the Arab world and then taking a harder position with respect to Israel.

In the situation which has arisen, Washington is doing its utmost to prevent undesirable changes in the Near and Middle East. The Americans' methods are not distinguished by their novelty -- increase the sale of arms and increase military presence. Now, the Americans are promising to save Saudi Arabia from a revolution, or to help Egypt and Sudan fight against Libya. In connection with all these promises, the newspaper Chicago TRIBUNE wrote as follows: The new doctrine compels the United States to use U.S. military power in order to secure access to the resources of other countries irrespective of the sympathies and dislikes of the peoples.

This is a practical definition of imperialism and to operate in such a fashion means to beg for a catastrophe. All this U.S. military-political activity in the Near East reflects general changes in U.S. strategy and moves in the direction of the open use of coercive methods in foreign policy, and this also refers to nuclear strategy.

Precisely the recent and clear and precise statement by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev about the Soviet understanding of problems in nuclear strategy has brought out in more relief the dangerous changes in U.S. strategic thought. On 17 October President Reagan said: We have never started from the premise that we shall ever be the ones to deliver the first strike. However, the practical actions of the U.S. administration, the character of precisely the new military programs, do not support the President's statement.

I shall quote two comments in this connection. Here, for instance, is the opinion of Herbert Scofille, former CIA deputy director: Judging from President Reagan's decision concerning the MX missiles, the United States is now firmly and openly orienting itself toward strategic nuclear policy of the first strike, he writes. Meanwhile, to carry out such a policy means literally to beg for a nuclear catastrophe.

Here is what Morton Halperin, director of the Center for National Security Studies thinks on the same subject. He writes as follows: The administration has proposed adopting a whole range of offensive and defensive weapons and also creating command, control and communications systems which would give a reliable potential for a first strike, and thus a politically advantageous strategic superiority.

Well, these are the appraisals of the U.S. administration's measures by Americans themselves. There are now more frequent -- although not at government level -- expoundings on the thought of keeping a course for victory in a nuclear war. The fullest collection of appropriate arguments is contained in an article "Victory Is Possible" -- that is how the article is entitled -- published in the FOREIGN POLICY mgagzine and produced by two men of the Hudson Institute who are fairly well known in the United States. The authors write: The United States must plan victory over the Soviet state and at a price which will not hinder the U.S. establishment's trying in every possible way to overcome the strategic pact which has arisen from the possession by each of the sides of sufficient potential for a return strike.

U.S. strategists insistently write about the possibility of a limited nuclear war. In this connection, former Secretary of State Dean Rusk remarked: You do not know whether to laugh or cry when you hear extensive pseudoscientific talk about the strategy of limited damage in a nuclear war.

The reactions of Europeans to the words of Reagan, who admits the possibility of a limited war in Europe, show that they do not consider it to be a luaghing matter. It is true that Reagan became very angry and his aides and ministers many times have brought forward explanations and more explanations of the President's words in order to quiet the allies, but whatever you try, a fact remains a fact. U.S. stretegy is now trying to solve a double problem: on the one hand, to reduce to a minimum the possibility of a massive strike at the territory of the United States, and on the other hand to create maximum possibilities for using force, including nuclear power, in theaters of military operations far from the United States.

In substance, there are no rational solutions to this problem, but the illusion that such a solution may be found -- such an illusion may cost dearly -- and the understanding of this circumstance is producing a wave of protest against U.S. policy. Even U.S. allies are showing growing concern over the reckiessness of U.S. statements and policy. But the topic of the allies is a special topic. It must be said that to regulate relations with allies and bring their policies in line with that of Washington is one of the main trends in U.S. foreign political strategy. At present, no great successes have so far been seen.

EGYPTIAN TROOPS ON ALERT ALONG LIBYAN BORDER

LD241322 Moscow in English to Africa 2000 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Egyptian troops deployed near the Libyan border are reported to have been put on combat alert. A report to that effect has been carried by the ASSOCIATED PRESS from the port of Marsa Matruh where the headquarters of the West Command of the Egyptian Army is situated. The report further says the military bases in the area are being prepared for large-scale maneuvers aimed at exerting pressure on Libya. Taking part in the maneuvers scheduled for the beginning of next month will be units from the American Rapid Deployment Force.

U.S. Sends AWACS

LD251412 Moscow TASS in English 1338 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 25 Oct, TASS -- The sending of two American AWACS planes to Egypt confirms that Washington is preparing an armed aggression against Libya, notes the JANA Libyan agency. The presence of these planes in Egypt, the agency continues, serves not the security interests of this Arab country but the hegemonistic strivings of the United States in the Middle East region. The American administration is trying to salvage the policy of the former President as-Sadat by continuing to put strong military and political pressure on Egypt so as to keep it in the orbit of its policy. It is for this aim that the United States is trying to convince the Egyptian leadership that a threat is supposedly posed by Libya.

The concentration of American naval forces off the shores of Egypt, the provocative subtle bustle around Libya and threats against it, as well as the forthcoming American-Egyptian military exercises are evidence of American imperialism's aggressive policy aimed at fully subordinating Egypt to its interests.

FUTILITY OF PALESTINIAN AUTONOMY TALKS NOTED

LD241648 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Talks on the so-called Palestinian autonomy resumed in Tel Aviv this week. Taking part are representatives of Israel, Egypt and the United States. Here is a comment from our analyst Leonid Rassadin:

The talks opened back in the spring of 1979. However, they have been fruitless so far, above all because their participants have been ignoring the solution of the basic question: the implementation of the Palestinians' legitimate rights of self-determination and an independent state of their own. Instead, Israel, with the United States' support, offers the Palestinians meaningless so-called administrative autonomy, the essence of which is to perpetuate Israeli control of the occupied lands where Israeli paramilitary settlements have mushroomed. And in the near future on the West Bank of the Jordan alone the number of Israeli settlers is planned to be raised to 100,000.

Naturally the Palestinians resolutely reject this plan. Attempts to find among the Palestinians traitors who would agree to participate in the talks have been [words indistinct] and it cannot be otherwise for who would agree to a miserable existence in an atmosphere of terror, reprisals and occupation of native lands. Don't the Palestinians have the right to the most sacred thing of all, (?merited) life at home?

The futility of talks about so-called Palestinian autonomy is obvious for all. What strikes the eye is Washington's buildup of tension in the Middle East and increasing Israeli aggressiveness. While talks have been going on in Tel Aviv, the Pentagon has been escalating its military presence in the Mediterranean. The second American aircraft carrier, America, has been dispatched there from the Indian Ocean. It is on its way after passing through the Suez Canal. Notice also that the Marines of the Mediterranean 6th U.S. Fleet have been put on high alert.

All this is an indication of Washington's open interference in the internal affairs of the Arabs and of an attempt to exert on them crude pressure. Efforts should be made to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. One real way to it is the Soviet Union's proposal to convene an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the sides concerned, including the Palestinian Liberation Organization, which is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

ISRAEL, U.S. SEEN AS THREAT TO SAUDI ARABIA

LD242142 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 24 Oct 81

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] Eytan, chief of staff of the Israeli Armed Forces, has affirmed that Israeli aircraft have made reconnaissance flights over Saudi territories. Eytan was commenting on reports from Washington that such flights did take place about 2 years ago over the Saudi Tabruk military base. He told the newspaper MA'ARIV that such flights had been made at various times for reconnaissance purposes.

These reports not only show a blatant violation of the sanctity of the airspace of a sovereign state, but they shed additional light on the real source of danger to Saudi Arabia. Direct threats have resounded recently from Tel Aviv against Saudi Arabia. It was made clear that this country might be, in certain circumstances, subjected to a blow by the Israeli militarists. Let us, in this respect, remember the blow dealt to Iraq.

In light of this, one cannot but touch once again upon the conditions required by the United States for the delivery of AWACS to Saudi Arabia. The delivery of the AWACS, Washington claims, concern what is called the defense of Saudi Arabia against an external aggressor. However, what is this danger? It is an alleged nonexistent danger likely to come, it is claimed, from the Soviet Union and the Arab neighbors of Saudi Arabia.

They mention this almost every day across the ocean, despite the fact that Riyadh has said more than once that Saudi Arabia and the rest of the Gulf countries do not see any danger. They declared that should the Arabs be subjected to danger, it would be on the part of Israel not somebody else. One can add to this that it is not Israel alone that constitutes a danger, but also the United States, which stands behind Israel in all its criminal acts in the Middle East.

U.S. Pressure

LD241104 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 23 Oct 81

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] To attain its aims in the Middle East, the present U.S. administration resorts to crude pressure not only on those Arab regimes which Washington describes as radical, but also on those who are known to be friends of the United States. This time Saudi Arabia is being exposed to open pressure.

This is shown by the document which the White House prepared in connection with the dispatch to Saudi Arabia of AWACS aircraft and other weapons. The document, according to the New York TIMES contains a threat by the U.S. President to abrogate the agreement should Saudi Arabia follow a policy that undermines the prospects of stability in the Middle East. To Washington, these prospects cannot be guaranteed except by the Camp David accords, the separate deal between Egypt and Israel, and the increase of U.S. military presence and the construction of the U.S. military bases in the region -- in other words, everything that is opposed by nearly all the Arab world, including Saudi Arabia.

In accordance with Washington's concept, if you want to obtain U.S. arms, you should capitulate to all the anti-Arab deals which are in the interest of the Israeli aggressors and their expansionist policy, and you should agree to live under U.S. military and political supervision.

PRAVDA REPORTS CONTINUING ARRESTS IN EGYPT

PM261253 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Peresada dispatch under the general headline "On Events in Egypt"]

[Text] Cairo, 19 Oct -- The Egyptian Interior Ministry has published a communique reporting the disclosure of a large "religious-terrorist organization." According to the communique, 230 members of this organization have been arrested in the last few days, including its leader A. az-Zumr. A considerable quantity of small arms, grenades and explosives was confiscated when the arrests were made. Documents have been discovered, attesting that the organization intended to carry out "a whole series of assassinations and other acts threatening internal security." It is reported that under interrogation those arrested "admitted their involvement" in the armed clashes which took place in Asyut.

As the weekly MAY, the organ of the ruling National Democratic Party, writes, the organization's members belong to the Muslim grouping "At-Takfir Wa al-Hijrah" and to a number of "Islamic associations." The MAY article contains a hint that those arrested include persons involved in the assassination of As-Sadat. According to the newspaper, the "extremists'" ultimate aim was to destablize the situation in the country and carry out a revolution along the lines of the Iranian one.

The arrests in Muslim circles are accompanied by the intensification of a purge in the army. As Egyptian Defense Minister Abu Ghazalah declared, 134 servicemen, including 30 officers, have been discharged from the ranks of the armed forces as a preventive measure." They have all been charged with "religious-extremist sentiments."

On the whole, the situation in the country remains calm. However, an exchange of fire flared up yesterday in the region of the city of Al-Mansurah (north of Cairo). According to reports from the city, attacks by Muslim militants are expected there. Subunits of the security forces have been brought into Al-Mansurah, and armored cars and jeeps with machine guns have been stationed at key points.

Under these conditions increasingly active attempts are being made to divert Egyptians' attention from the essence of the internal events by switching it to the factor of the "external danger." To this end an anti-Libyan campaign is continuing to be fueled here. The Egyptian defense minister has demonstratively made an inspection of Egyptian troops stationed near the Libyan border. A. Atherton, U.S. ambassador to Cairo, has in turn confirmed officially that the AWACS aircraft which, as is known, have been sent here to spy on Libya will participate in the upcoming major military maneuvers in the Near East.

ISRAELI STEPPING UP MILITARY ACTIVITY IN LEBANON

PM261251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 81 p 5

[Correspondent R. Moseyev dispatch: "Tense Situation"]

[Text] Beirut, 19 Oct -- Alarming reports are continuing to issue from southern Lebanon. Over the past 2 days the Israeli military in cooperation with Major Haddad's south Lebanese separatists made a number of sabotage raids on Lebanese territory. The raiders destroyed several houses. Bursting into the village of Shaqra in armored carriers Sunday morning, the Israelis seized four peasants working in a field and carried them off.

As reports by the command of joint detachments of the national patriotic forces and the Palestine resistance movement point out, Israeli Army subunits are continuing to be concentrated along the Lebanese border. Approximately 300 tanks and armored carriers and other combat hardware have appeared, in particular, in the region of the village of Bani Hayyan (central sector).

Local commentators link the activation of the Israeli military in southern Lebanon with the arrival in Beirut of M. Draper, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs. Commenting on this visit, many newspapers point out that the Washington emissary has come to Lebanon for the purpose of imposing a "new plan" prepared by the American administration for a settlement of the Lebanese crisis. Its essence, as the Israeli newspaper MA'ARIV admits, boils down to a demand for the withdrawal of the inter-Arab force from Lebanon and for the problem's resolution on the terms laid down by Israel.

ANNIVERSARY OF YEMENI REVOLUTION MARKED

Leader Greetings

LD131336 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Oct, TASS -- "Faithful to the Leninist principles of foreign policy, the Soviet Union has always been and will be on the side of the people of Democratic Yemen in their struggle for consolidating the gains of the South Yemeni revolution, against the machinations of imperialism and reaction, for achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East," says a congratulatory message sent by the Soviet leaders Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov to General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on the occasion of the PDRY's national holiday -- day of the October 14 revolution.

"The Soviet Union," the Soviet leaders declare, "values highly the versatile friendly relations which are developing between our countries and peoples on the firm foundation of the 1979 treaty of friendship and cooperation. We express confidence that these relations, based on the community of goals in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress, will continue to strengthen and deepen further, to serve the interests of our peoples and the noble cause of ensuring peace and security throughout the world."

IZVESTIYA Dispatch

PM230947 [Editorial Reports] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 14 October published on page 5 under the rubic "14 October -- Revolution Day in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen" a 1,400-word Aden dispatch from correspondent Ye. Korshunov headed "Friendship Port." Korshunov outlines the main areas of Soviet aid to the PRDR, notably construction, engineering and technical work in the port of Aden itself. He recounts meetings with Soviet and Yemeni workers at the port and describes their tradition of jointly celebrating national days. In conclusion Korshunov quotes an ADEN NEWS AGENCY official as saying that: "We are a small country, but behind us is a mighty force -- the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries."

TALK ON S. AFRICAN COMMUNIST PARTY ANNIVERSARY

Allied With National Congress

LD231110 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 19 Oct 81

[First installment of talk on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the South African Communist Party by Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress of South Africa -- recorded]

[Text] It is a historically known fact that the Communist Party of South Africa is part of the liberation movement of the black people of South Africa, who are the most and worst oppressed in the country. The African National Congress [ANC] can confirm that at all relevant times the Communist Party of South Africa has always been on the side of the oppressed people of South Africa. The Communist Party of South Africa has spent a lot of time fighting those who wanted to destroy it completely. It is also true that this organization has always been prepared to send its members into the thick of the fight. Since they were among the fighters, they frequently lost the best sons and daughters of the struggle for South Africa.

If we are to be honest historically, the ANC must agree that there were great difficulties in the past even though we continued to progress over the decades. These two organizations used to cooperate in deciding which path to take in the liberation struggle. The realtionship between these organizations was a growing and thriving fact of life, which grew as the organizations themselves grew. This relationship developed when cooperation was needed to frustrate the plans of the Nationalist Party of South Africa. This relationship was forged by the difficulties these two organizations met. It has been forged by the blood of many heroes, many of whom we cannot even name. This relationship received inspiration from the fight against the enemy and in the undying belief that we will triumph in our struggle.

The ANC of South Africa found inspiration under the leadership of its president-general, Chief Albert J. Lutuli. Its work was in the hands of tried and experienced leaders such as Yusuf Dadoo and Moses Kotane. J. Marks and Abraham Fischer were the stalwarts of the movement. The Communist Party of South Africa and the ANC are the two organizations that aim at eliminating oppression. We follow the same methods of achieving our goals. These two organizations, though different in structure, are united in the pursuit of their immediate goals.

Those who are pulling backward have been heard recently to say that cooperation between the congress and the Communist Party [passage indistinct]. These two organizations are like a pair of hands. The ANC is strong enough to project itself independently. There is ample evidence to illustrate this. This close relationship between the two organizations fits perfectly in the liberation movement. When we speak about the cooperation between the two movements, we particularly refer to their united objectives of creating a new social order in this country. Each organization has its part to play in this cooperation. Mutual respect between the two organizations is the pillar of this cooperation. The program of the South African Communist Party includes the vital need to support the ANC, the Indian Congress, the Congress of Trade Unions, the Colored People's Congress and other groups.

Appeal to all Nonwhites

LD231250 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Second installment of talk on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the South African Communist Party by Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress of South Africa -- recorded]

[Text] The objectives of the African National Congress [ANC] is to bring freedom to the majority of the people of South Africa.

Those who have yet to obtain their freedom are the worst oppressed -- that is to say, the black people. By black people we mean not only Africans, but all the oppressed people in South Africa. In other words, we mean all the nonwhites. It is clear that the enemy does not like to see all the oppressed brought together. They would like to see the oppressed divided into Africans, coloreds and Indians. This suits the South African rulers. The ANC speaks about the oppressed people as the black people. We also want to draw together all those who are fighting for freedom. Those who have been deprived of everything by the system of oppression ushered in by racist laws. If we are to emerge victorious, then this is what we must do: force all these into one. The ANC should divide the whites by getting some whites on its side. These whites must be prepared to boycott and to suppress this unlawful government. Afterward the liberation movement could make its own strikes at the government and its institutions and cripple them.

The suffering of our people is evidenced by the hungry, the jobless and those who have drifted into petty crime. Our people should employ all means in their onslaught against the racist regime. The ANC is inviting all people to fight the exploiters. All the races in South Africa have come together and said "now" to the oppressive government.

In all the townships there was a universal complaint against increased rentals. The increase in transport fares provoked a bus strike. The young people and students continued to reject the education plan. In this they were supported by their parents. Although these campaigns differ from province to province they are nevertheless part of a resistance pattern. This is part of the greater liberation resistance against the rulers of South Africa.

The ANC also invites all the workers to fight not only for their wages but for the overthrow of the government of exploiters. The workers of South Africa have shown in the past that they understand this call. The right of the workers to withdraw their labor is a right recognized throughout the world. The ANC -- in particular the black workers -- is prepared to fight for the protection of the right to strike and to resist. The employers who dismiss workers are looking for trouble. The congress aims at incorporating the rights of the workers in any future dispensation.

What is also important in the congress program is written in black and white in the freedom charter. In the charter economic rights are also written down. There can be no freedom unless the land is restored to the nation as a whole. To maintain the status quo in economic relations would be doing the same as the present government does -- the racist government, the government that exploits the sweat of the workers in this country. This would not be in line with the liberation movement in South Africa. It is important that victory is not merely a transfer of political power but a transfer of economic power to the nation as a whole.

The oppressed people in South Africa have shown that they are prepared to resist further, even when they are harassed, tortured or even when they are imprisoned or killed. They have shown that they are struggling for a right to have organizations. They have also shown that they want to be free to say what they like about their country. They want to have the right to hold demonstrations and a right to run their own country.

They do all this because they are supporting the struggle and the liberation movement. Our movement will succeed only if it is supported by the majority. Those who stayed away from work did so because they refused to celebrate 31 May this year.

The ANC and its sister organization have seen that the only solution is to wage an armed struggle. Be that as it may, the congress believes that it will succeed only when it rallies all the people behind the liberation movement. The ANC is aware of the enormity of the task of persuading the majority of the people of this country to support the road to revolution by enrolling behind the Umkonto We Sizwe ["Spear of the Nation", military wing of the ANC]

The Umkonto We Sizwe is wielding enough power that even the South African Government has come to respect it. We will achieve victory if the work of the Umkonto We Sizwe embraces the whole country. This is so because the government can no longer extinguish the flames of the fire that was lit by the ANC. This is what the congress relies on. If our struggle is not supported by the people we will fail. When the liberation movement grows and develops, its horns should sharpen as well. Now that we are standing on our feet the hope of victory also grows.

MOZAMBIQUE DEFENSE MINISTER TO VISIT LATE OCT

LD242144 Moscow TASS in English 2131 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Oct, TASS -- Member of the Standing Political Committee of the FRELIMO [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party Central Committee, National Defence Minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique Lieutenant-General Alberto Chipande is to go on an official visit to the Soviet Union late in October at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

BREZHNEV RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM ANGOLAN PRESIDENT

LD171102 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola has sent a telegram to the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev. The Angolan president dispatched the telegram while flying over the Soviet territory on his way to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In it he wished the Soviet president good health and happiness. President Dos Santos also speaks highly in the telegram of the Soviet initiatives to promote the relaxation of tensions and peace.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES GUINEAN INTERIOR MINISTER

PM201435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received Sekou Cherif, minister of the interior of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, on 14 October in the Kremlin.

A friendly talk took place in which USSR Minister of Internal Affairs N.A. Shchelokov took part.

TASS REPORTS CASTRO SPEECH AT CONFERENCE

Cancun Summit

LD251801 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Havana, 25 Oct, TASS -- Speaking at the concluding meeting of the Second Congress of the Committees in the Defence of the Revolution Fidel Castro noted that the other problem of our time, besides preservation of peace, is the acute economic crisis generated by the crisis of the world capitalist system. Staggering under the blows of economic troubles capitalism is trying to resolve them by way of exploiting developing states, by imposing on them unequal economic relations. As a result the external debt of developing countries already amounts to 500 billion dollars and continues to grow.

The host of complicated problems facing mankind can be resolved only by the concerted efforts of all peoples, Fidel Castro stressed. But what international cooperation can we speak about if the world is again returning to the times of the cold war, to the arms race and growth of military spendings which have already reached 500 billion dollars a year. This money could be used for the liquidation of economic backwardness.

Many serious questions were to be discussed at the conference of heads of state and government of a number of capitalist and developing countries in Cancun, Fidel Castro went on. But President Reagan dealt a mortal blow to this conference by his remarks made on the eve of its convocation and fully contradicting the position of developing countries. In effect, as it was stated by Reagan, the only thing that he can offer the "Third World" is the flourishing of the United States by way of unequal economic relations and export of inflation, Fidel Castro said. The conference ended in empty promises by the United States to return at some future date to the discussion of these problems.

The Cuban leader reminded of the stand taken by Ronald Reagan, who did everything possible to block Cuba's participation in the work of the Cancun conference.

U.S. Arms Policy

LD251736 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Havana, 25 Oct, TASS -- The United States and its NATO allies are continuing to provoke an unbridled arms race, to increase their military budgets and are harbouring plans of deploying new medium-range nuclear-missile weapons in Western Europe, Fidel Castro said. The Cuban leader spoke at the concluding meeting of the Second Congress of Committees in the Defence of the Revolution. The United States, he said, has unilaterally refused to ratify the SALT II treaty. All this is being done under the threadbare pretext of "Soviet threat". History shows, however, that it was the Soviet state that always had to defend itself. In the first years after the revolution -- against the foreign intervention and then against the fascist aggression. After the Great Patriotic War the USSR was surrounded with imperialism's military bases and again it had to ensure its security. And when military balance was finally reached there came into being the lie about the "Soviet threat". What exists in reality is the threat posed by imperialism which wants world domination, wants to seize sources of raw materials and to exploit other peoples.

As it was noted further by Fidel Castro, the United States, which is being torn asunder by internal contradictions, is pursuing an increasingly more aggressive policy. Having discarded the mask of "democratism" the present American administration is proclaiming itself the policeman of the world. It declares any revolutionary movement in the world a result of the so-called "Soviet expansionism" and uses this as a pretext for interference in the internal affairs of any country, be it in Central America, Africa or Asia. At the same time the United States is strengthening its military ties with the fascist regime in Chile, with the racists in the Republic of South Africa and the Israeli Zionists.

Since the times of Hitlerism, the Cuban leader went on, the world has not seen such a massive programme of arming as the one currently pursued by the Reagan administration. According to that administration's plans the military spendings of the United States will exceed 362 billion dollars by 1986.

The militaristic policy of the United States, Fidel Castro said, is encountering mounting resistance, first of all in countries of Europe where actions are growing against Washington's intention to deploy new medium-range missiles on their territory.

U.S. Hostility to Cuba

LD251920 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Havana, 25 Oct, TASS -- American imperialism experiences an obtuse hatred for Cuba for its consistent and principled policy, Fidel Castro stated. He spoke at the concluding meeting of the Second Congress of the Committees in Defence of the Revolution. Imperialism's hostile intrigues against Cuba have intensified with the coming to power of the present U.S. administration, the Cuban said. [Word indistinct] Washington is directing against us streams of dirty slander alleging that Cuba is supposedly supplying to Central American countries a part of the arms it gets from the USSR, Fidel Castro said. This is a lie, he went on, since we could not have done it if only because this would have contradicted the terms of the agreement with the Soviet Union. We need the arms for our own defence. The United States also lies when it alleges that we have "military advisers" in El Salvador and accuses Cuba of creating in Nicaragua its "rapid interference force" for the invasion of El Salvador, Fidel Castro said.

The purpose of this slander is to provoke to cirminal actions counter-revolutionary bands in Nicaragua one of which recently perpetrated the foul murder of two Cuban teachers. They died like soldiers who fought not with arms but with the light of knowledge against illiteracy and ignorance, giving disinterested assistance to the Nicaraguan people. This shocking crime will not intimidate the Nicaraguan and Cuban peoples. We have faith in the Sandinist revolution, Fidel Castro said.

YEPISHEV ADDRESSES WAR VETERANS CONFERENCE

PM231617 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Oct 81 p 3

[TASS report: "In the Name of the Homeland's Security"]

[Text] The Fifth All-Union Conference of War Veterans ended 13 October in Moscow's House of Unions Hall of Columns.

The conference was addressed by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. The conference's work, he said, is taking place in a situation where all Soviet people are working selflessly to complete the plan for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan and to fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Our party is persistently implementing the peace program for the eighties elaborated by the congress.

However, imperialist circles, headed by the United States, are continuing to stir up the international situation and are seeking military superiority over the USSR and the socialist community countries. In these conditions the Communist Party and Soviet Government, while consistently pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy, display constant concern for strengthening the defense might of the socialist motherland and our armed forces and educating Soviet people in the spirit of high vigilance and do all they can to ensure the reliable defense of peaceful labor and the country's security. The lessons of the last war confirm the correctness of this course.

In resolving these tasks great significance attaches to the training of all Soviet people for the defense of the motherland and the intensification of the military-patriotic education of young people who have not suffered the grim ordeals of war. A great honor has befallen our glorious veterans; to make every young person fully aware of the supreme significance of the combat events of that heroic epic and the depth and loftiness of the feelings that summoned Soviet people to the exploit.

It is gratifying to be able to say today, A.A. Yepishev stressed, that our veterans are actively participating, together with military commissariats, DOSAAF organizations and people's education organs, in mass defense work, the propagandization of revolutionary and combat traditions and the training of young people for army service.

Soviet troops are loyally and devotedly serving their people and the great cause of communism. Our army and navy have highly trained and ideologically tempered cadres, modern weapons and military equipment which enable them to reliably safeguard the security of our motherland and Soviet people's peaceful labor and to defend the great gains of socialism.

A.A. Yepishev read out a message of greetings to the conference from Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense.

The conference was also addressed by twice Hero of the Soviet Union A.F. Fedorov; Komsomol Central Committee Secretary D.A. Okhromiy; thrice Hero of the Soviet Union Marshal of Aviation A.I. Pokryshkin, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, and others.

The conference adopted an appeal to all World War II veterans, resistance fighters and participants in the peoples' national liberation struggle calling for joint efforts in the struggle for a peaceful future for the world and for the forces of reaction and war to be halted.

With great enthusiasm the conference participants adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The Soviet War Veterans Committee and its leading organs were elected. Hero of the Soviet Union Col Gen A.S. Zheltov was elected committee chairman and Hero of the Soviet Union A.P. Maresyev was elected executive secretary.

USUBALIYEV AT NATIONALITY RELATIONS CONFERENCE

WA231840 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 23 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The all-union scientific-theoretical conference "The International and the National in the Soviet People's Way of Life" opened on 22 September in Frunze, in the Kirgiz State Philharmonia imeni Toktogul Satylganov. It was organized by the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Kirgiz SSR Academy of Sciences and the All-Union Znaniye Society.

Prominent social scientists of Moscow, Leningrad and all the fraternal union republics were invited to the conference. Members of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Bureau T.U. Usubaliyev, T. Kh. Koshoyev, A. Duysheyev, V. A. Makarenko, K. N. Kulmatov. A. Dzhumagulov, P. I. Naumov, P. M. Khodos, K. M. Moldobayev, N. G. Minich and N. P. Lomov, candidate members of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Bureau E. Abakirov and Dzh. Ch. Tashibekova, republic obkom, gorkom, raykom and Komsomol secretaries, ministry and department leaders, press, radio and television representatives and Kirgiz CP Central Committee, Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and republic Council of Ministers executives are participating in the conference.

The conference was opened by Acad P. N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

T. U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, delivered the paper "The CPSU's Leading Role in the Strengthening of the Unity of the International and the National in the Soviet Way of Life" in a plenary session.

The Soviet people, Comrade Usubaliyev said, are working with inspiration under the salutory impact of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The working people of Soviet Kirgizia, as of the whole country, warmly support the decisions of the congress and the propositions and conclusions contained in the CPSU Central Committee report, express boundless trust in the party and wholly and fully approve the titanic activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in implementation of the party's general policy.

The strength and vitality of CPSU policy and the practicality of its adopted decisions are conditioned by the fact that they are based on Marxist-Leninist theory. As a result of purposeful scientific work "the party's theoretical arsenal has been supplemented with a number of important generalizations and conclusions. Of that which has been done in the theoretical sphere," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev emphasized in the CPSU Central Committee report, "mention should be made primarily of the elaboration of the concept of developed socialism. Taking this concept as a basis, the party has specified and concretized the paths and time periods of the realization of our program goals and determined the strategy and tactics for a long historical period."

An important place in the developed socialism concept is occupied by the proposition concerning the socialist way of life, to whose refinement the party is paying paramount attention at the current stage. A most important feature of the socialist way of life was, is and will remain the friendship of the USSR peoples. It ensures the victorious advance toward communism. The transformations accomplished in Kirgizia with the comprehensive assistance of the peoples of the fraternal republics, primarily the great Russian people, are convincing testimony to this.

The organic interconnection of international and national factors inherent in the socialist way of life has become a characteristic feature of Soviet people's vital activity in all its spheres, beginning with the basic sphere -- economic activity and material production. The community of economic life which has been created caters now, under the conditions of developed socialism, to the correct combination of the interests of the entire Soviet people with the national interests of each of the nations and nationalities which form it.

The unity of the international and the national in the way of life of the working people is strikingly manifested in socialist competition and in the exchange of progressive production experience. Competition of the workers of Kirgizia's plants and factories with collectives of related enterprises of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan and other fraternal union republics, for example, has become traditional. Kirgizia's party organizations regard socialist competition as a comprehensive method of increasing the activeness

of the masses in the accomplishment of the economic and social tasks of communist building. The selfless labor of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia of the republic on implementation of the party's designs is producing positive results. The plan for the sale of industrial output in the past 8 months was fulfilled almost 102 percent, and output worth R46 million was sold over and above the plan, this is 6.6 percent more than in the corresponding period last year.

The objective factors on which the unity of the international and the national is based in the sphere of economic activity, Comrade Usubaliyev continued, condition this unity in the sphere of sociopolitical relations as well. A most important process on the path of the strengthening of this unity in the current period is the progressive erasure of class differences. A fundamentally new theoretical conclusion was formulated at the 26th party congress on the possibility of the removal of these differences even at the stage of the developed socialist society. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized in the CPSU Central Committee report that "a classless structure of society is coming into being by and large within the historical framework of mature socialism."

In the accomplishment of the manifold tasks for a refinement of the socialist way of life and the increasing strengthening of the organic unity therein of the international and the national, the leading role belongs to the Communist Party. The very building and structure of the party embody the unity of the international and the national. Our party represents a close alliance of people who think alike and Leninist-internationalists united by Marxist-Leninist teaching.

In selecting the new replenishment, the Kirgiz CP Central Committee and the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms endeavor to regulate the growth of the party ranks such that they most fully reflect the existing national structure of the republic's population and provide for the unshakable cohesion and active and harmonious work of communists of all nationalities. Whereas in the year it was created the republic party organization numbered the representatives of 13 nationalities in its ranks, it now unites communists of more than 70 nationalities.

The unity of the international and the national characteristic of the Soviet way of life is also manifested in its spiritual sphere and in its spiritual culture. The 26th party congress emphasized that as Soviet society advances toward communism, the development of all its aspects becomes increasingly composite and organic and the role of the spiritual sphere in the refinement of the socialist way of life increases accordingly. In this connection the speaker drew attention to certain methodological points of importance for showing the correlation of the way of life and spiritual culture.

The increased role of the spiritual sphere of the way of life, Comrade Usubaliyev emphasized, is brought about by the working people's increasingly profound assimilation of Marxist-Leninist ideology. The formation on its basis of the scientific philosophy of life of the broad masses and the development of their political awareness represent the main content of the party's ideological-educational work.

In the intensive interaction and mutual enrichment of the national cultures tremendous significance is attached to Russian as the language of inter-nation communication. The mass study of Russian by the non-Russian peoples together with the development of the national languages is a striking example of the inseparable unity of the international and the national in the spiritual life of the Soviet nations and nationalities.

On the basis of the creative development of Marxist-Leninist science and in close connection with the life of the people, Comrade Usubaliyev observed, the CPSU is directing Soviet people's activity toward the comprehensive accomplishment of all the main tasks of communist building, including the development of the socialist way of life. Being refined, this way of life is acquiring ever increasing significance not only for the creation of the material and spiritual foundations of communism but is also demonstrating increasingly fully and clearly to the whole world the historical advantages of the new social system.

The following then spoke in the plenary session: Doctor of Historical Sciences M. I. Kulichenko, chief of the Sector of the Theory of Nations and Nationality Relations of the Department of Scientific Communism of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, Candidate of Philosophy K. M. Moldobayev, first secretary of the Frunzenskiy

Gorkom, Doctor of Economics P. V. Savchenko, chief of a sector of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Economics, Doctor of Philosophy A. A. Amvrosov, head of the Department of Scientific Communism of the CPSU Central Committee Accademy of Social Sciences, Doctor of Philosophy, I. T. Levykin, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Sociological Studies, N. D. Dzhanduldin, corresponding member of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences, Doctor of Philosophy K. Kh. Khanazarov, director of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Philosophy and Law, and Ts. A. Stepanyan, chief of the Department of Scientific Communism of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Philosophy and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Six sections will operate within the conference framework in which its participants will examine theoretical-methodological problems of the study of the dialectics of the international and the national in the Soviet people's way of life, paths of a refinement of social relations, questions of the socialist way of life in connection with the formation of Soviet man's spiritual makeup and other problems.

The conference will last 3 days.

VIOLATIONS IN FOOD, CONSUMER ITEMS INVESTIGATED

WA231905 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 29 Sep 81 p 3

[Excerpts] A great deal of work is being performed in the republic thanks to the daily attention and leadership of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee aimed at an increase in the production and procurement of vegetables, grapes, fruit and all agricultural products, an improvement in the trade therein and a strengthening of the material-technical base of the procurement organizations. Almost one-third more fruit and vegetables has been involved in Baku's state trade system since the start of the year than in the corresponding period of 1980.

But many kolkhozes and sovkhozes and procurement organizations are not yet making full use of the great potential for an increase in the delivery of fruit and vegetables in the city and an increase in product quality and are permitting big losses owing to violations of the established procedure of sorting, packaging and shipment, as a result of which part of the products fail to reach the consumer.

Sample checks carried out in the summer months by workers of the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry Quality Inspectorate with the participation of representatives of other inspection authorities determined that products of extremely low quality are being shipped to the store counters from certain farms. For example, 3,220 kilos of cucumbers were received in Baku from the Masallinskoye agrarian-industrial association. The accompanying papers indicated that 95 percent of them were of standard quality. In actual fact only 13 percent proved to be of standard quality, while more than 75 percent were waste.

Much in the way of effort and resources is spent on the cultivation, harvesting and shipment of fruit and vegetables, but the result is that a considerable proportion of the vegetable garden and orchard product reaches the consumer in poor quality and is frequently dispatched to the garbage dump. Precisely because of the low quality of the products in the state trade system the customer is forced to acquire them at a higher price at the kolkhoz markets.

The important part played in the augmentation of fruit and vegetable resources by the organization of the purchase of the surpluses of agricultural products cultivated on the rural workers' private farms is well known. The Azerittifak and its procurement organizations locally are performing a definite amount of work on fulfillment of the corresponding decree of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers. More than 130,000 contracts have been concluded for the purchase of surpluses on the citizens' individual farms, which is three times as many as last year. Additional purchasing centers have been opened in a number of rayons, and this important work is being performed in a more organized manner. In conjunction with the Azerititifak and representatives of the public the internal affairs authorities have adopted additional measures to prevent the illegal export of agricultural products beyond the republic.

But there continue to be appreciable shortcomings in this work. In a number of rayons the acceptance centers operate formally, and the public is not notified in good time of their location and work hours. Contractual commitments to the citizens concerning the provision of packaging and transportation are not being fulfilled in many instances. As a result a considerable proportion of the population with surplus agricultural products is, as before, experiencing serious difficulties in their surrender to the procurement organizations and delivery to the kolkhoz markets of Baku and other of the republic's cities. These shortcomings are contributing to certain persons seeking various ways to export the products to neighboring republics and various cities of the country for speculative purposes.

This year the republic MVD has formulated and is implementing measures for inspecting motor transport facilities carrying fruit and vegetables in accordance with state supplies and also for preventing citizens' illegal export of agricultural products beyond the republic and uncovering speculators. Since June 24-hour checkpoints have been operating on the highways which in 3 months have stopped 521 persons attempting to export agricultural products.

As a subsequent check revealed, the residents stopped at the checkpoints have, as a rule, attached plots and dispose of large truck garden and orchard product surpluses. The overwhelming majority of these citizens gives as the reason for such endeavors to drive to other cities the unavailability of the organized purchase of products in the republic and their conveyance by state transport at the established prices. As a result many residents of rural rayons have recourse to the services of drivers using state transport facilities for mercenary ends.

Taking advantage of the absence of control on the part of the administration, the drivers of certain motor pools engage in the transportation of private freight and extort from the kolkhoz members and other citizens large sums of money for the illegal shipment of their products. In many instances they attempt to conceal the agricultural products among freight being shipped in accordance with the proper papers.

Many examples could be cited of the illegal export of agricultural products beyond the republic.

There has been a marked decline in the number of citizens driving beyond the republic for the purpose of selling agricultural products as a result of the measures implemented by the party and soviet authorities locally and the Azerbaijan SSR MVD. But in chasing after easy money certain persons are resorting to various subterfuges to sell fruit and vegetables in other cities of the country. This year the internal affairs authorities of the Azerbaijan SSR conducted a number of inspections in conjunction with the internal affairs authorities and the public of 20 cities. As a result some 290 residents of Azerbaijan were revealed, among whom 16 speculators were exposed, and the remainder, at the suggestion of the inspection authorities, returned to their place of permanent work and residence.

The Azerbaijan SSR MVD is adopting additional measures to step up the fight against speculation and assist the local party, soviet and management authorities in this important matter.

During a check of motor vehicles many different commodities were found among state freight which had been acquired for speculative purposes, including a large quantity of imported cigarettes, candy, women's and men's apparel, furniture, dinner services, automobile spares in short supply and so forth.

GEORGIA INTENSIFIES ANTIHOOLIGANISM CAMPAIGN

WA231920 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Any crime expresses disrespect for society and the generally recognized standards of law and morality. It is openly demonstrated by the hooligan, and here lies its higher-than-usual social danger. It also lies in the fact that it often entails other, more serious crimes. Thus in Tbilisi alone last year more than one-half of all crimes against the citizens' life and health were the result of a hooliganism which was not arrested in good time.

Proceeding from this, the Georgian CP Central Committee concludes in the adopted decree "The State Of and Measures To Step Up the Fight Against Hooliganism in the Georgian SSR" that a single front of struggle against this form of crime has yet to be created in the republic. Although it is now considerably more tranquil in the public places of cities and villages compared with past years, we are still far from having complete order. Not all party, soviet and administrative authorities and public organizations approach the problem of eradicating hooliganism with an identical sense of responsibility, permitting at times a declaratory short-term campaign approach and formalism. A consequence of serious shortcomings in educational work is the low level of behavior of certain citizens, particularly young people, in public places. Some leaders of enterprises, construction projects, establishments and educational institutions and their public organizations adopt a tolerant attitude toward hooligans and fail to respond to information of the administrative authorities.

A slackening of the intensity of the fight against hooliganism contributes to a lack of due organizing, analytical and procedural work in the republic's law enforcement authorities and their inadequate leadership of their local subdivisions. They often act merely as the recorders of breaches of public order instead of enhancing the level of precautionary-preventive work and the activity of the public formation -- the volunteer public order squads and the comrades' courts.

As a result there is only the semblance of a fight against hooliganism, and there are instances of window-dressing and attempts to artificially reduce the indicators pertaining to this form of crime. Concealment of instances of hooliganism has been uncovered in the Abkhazskaya ASSR, the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast, Tbilisi, Rustavi and Borzhomi and Gurdzhaanskiy, Mayakovskiy and Telavskiy Rayons.

The investigating and judicial authorities, which at times flagrantly violate the times for the examination of criminal cases, are also responsible for the slackening of the fight against hooliganism. They do not endeavor to ascertain the reasons and conditions contributing to hooliganism. Compared with 1970 there has been a reduction in the courts in measures of punishment connected with imprisonment being applied to hooligans.

In turn, the prosecutor's office authorities locally are failing to display due scrupulousness in the exercise of legal control over unswerving execution of the law concerning an intensification of the fight against this form of crime.

Having deemed the work of the republic party organizations on organization of the fight against hooliganism to be inadequate, the Georgian CP Central Committee has charged the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and the soviet ispolkoms with outlining and implementing before the end of this year a set of effective measures to strengthen public order. These measures should include permanent supervision of the activity of the law enforcement authorities and an increase in the role and responsibility of the primary party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and leaders of enterprises, establishments, sovkhozes, kolkhozes and educational institutions in the fight against hooliganism. Upon the summation of the results of socialist competition and evaluation of the activity of the labor or academic collective it is essential to take into consideration its attitude toward violators of public order in accordance with the requirements of Soviet laws and communist morality.

It is proposed that the MVD outline and implement in particular, together with other measures, additional measures capable of sharply stimulating the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism as a cause of acts of hooliganism.

It is proposed that republic newspaper and journal editorial offices and the Georgian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting illustrate more extensively the state of affairs concerning the fight against hooliganism.

PROTESTS REPORTED IN REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA

NC251656 Paris AFP in English 1632 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Oct, AFP -- Some 200 people in the Georgian Republic protested earlier this month against what they said were attempts by authorities to deny them their language and culture, dissident sources here said today.

The sources said that a presumed leader of the protest, 41-year-old writer Zviad Gamsakhurdia, was arrested after the October 12 demonstration in the town of Mskheta, about a dozen km (seven miles) from the Georgian capital of Tbilisi.

The protest came seven months after some 1,000 Georgian students and intellectuals took to the streets of Tbilisi to protest what they said was efforts at "Russification" of their republic.

The demonstrators at Mskheta essentially echoed the demands of the Tbilisi protestors: removal of obstacles created by authorities to the study of the Georgian language and culture, the dissident sources said.

Demonstrators on March 23 and 30 were particularly pressing for inclusion of courses in Georgian history in the curriculae of higher education institutions in the republic.

In the face of such large-scale protests, the chief of the Georgian Communist Party agreed to meet with a delegation of students a week before the visit to Georgia by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev at the end of May.

The Mskheta rally was called to protest the failure of authorities to stick to the commitments made by the Georgian communist leader, Eduard Shevarnadze, at that meeting.

Georgia, which was incorporated into the Soviet Union in 1936, has periodically experienced outbreaks of nationalism and resistance by a segment of the population to Russification policies.

In 1978, a large demonstration was held at Tbilisi to demand that Georgian be recognized in the Constitution as a national language. Bomb attacks were launched in 1975 and 1976 to the same end.

Mr Gamsakhurdia, who was reported arrested in the October 12 rally, is a member of the Georgian group monitoring the Helsinki accords on human rights. He was sentenced in 1978 to three years in a work camp and two years forced residence but had been free for two years.

MEETING MARKS FOOD INDUSTRY WORKERS DAY

PM221009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 81 p 2

[TASS report: "Devoted to Holiday"]

[Text] Food Industry Workers Day was celebrated at a meeting in Moscow on 16 October.

The presidium comprised I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.N. Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; F.I. Mochalin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; leading production workers; socialist competition winners and representatives of the capital's public.

S.F. Antonov, USSR minister of the meat and dairy industry, delivered a report.

EDITORIAL NOTES SHORTFALL IN COAL SUPPLY

PM231403 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 14 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Increasing Coal Extraction"]

[Excerpt] An important role in improving the country's fuel and energy balance belongs to the expansion of the extraction of coal by the most efficient openpit method.

Last year 269 million tons of coal -- approximately 40 percent of the total volume -- were extracted by the openpit method in our country. Of course, that is an impressive figure. But the potential of openpit mining is, as yet, by no means fully utilized.

The party is setting the task of sharply accelerating the tempo of construction of large open pits and increasing extraction of coal by the openpit method to 315 million tons a year by the end of the 5-year plan. Great deeds await execution by the miners and construction workers in Ekibastuz, the Kansk-Achinsk complex and south Yakutiya. The leaders of the mining associations and construction trusts, and the party organizations of enterprises and construction sites must focus their efforts on projects nearing completion, prevent the dissipation of forces and funds, and ensure the strict observance of the schedule at all locations. Broader use must be made of the team contract method here and competitions must be organized among workers of related professions on the basis of the "workers' relay" principle.

Alongside the expansion of openpit extraction, the coal mines' provision with sophisticated equipment should ensure the sector's rapid development rates. Mechanized extraction complexes and tunneling combines have radically altered the nature of miners' labor and increased its productivity many times over. This equipment has given impetus to the movement of the "thousand tonners" -- mining teams which extract 1,000 tons of fuel a day from a single longwall. The collectives headed by renowned coal mining masters like Hero of Socialist Labor I. Strelchenko, M. Chikh, V. Murzenko, and A. Kolesnikov mine a million tons of coal a year each!

At the same time there are still many grave omissions in the coal mines' technical equipping. The modernization of existing enterprises is being carried out only slowly in the sector. Heavy manual labor of low productivity predominates in the working of thin seams with complex mining and geological conditions. The reliability of some types of equipment also leaves room for improvement.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have elaborated effective measures for increasing the production of highly efficient machinery for miners. It is planned to accelerate the development and assimilation of progressive equipment for coal extraction and for tunneling drifts. Capacities of coal machine building plants will be expanded.

However, it is not just a case of increasing the quantity of modern equipment reaching the mines. It is no less important to seek everywhere the efficient operation of machinery and mechanisms and to use them thrifity and repair them promptly. Unfortunately, this is not done everywhere. At the Pervomayskugol, Leninskugol, Chelyabinskugol, and a number of other associations, mechanized complexes stand idle for a long time and go out of commission prematurely. A resolute struggle must be declared in every mine against such a negligent attitude toward equipment.

Many mining enterprises are having difficulties with cadres now. The increase in wage rates and set salaries for coal industry workers will help to a certain degree the influx of new manpower to the mines. But to raise the prestige of the mining profession other opportunities must also be used more extensively. More housing and cultural and consumer service institutions must be constructed in mining cities and settlements, the apprentice must be developed more extensively, and attention must be stepped up toward training the new generation of workers. L. Vostrikov, a team leader at the S.M. Kirov Kuzbass mine, rightly wrote about this in our newspaper recently.

Now, on the threshold of winter, coal deliveries to consumers must be stepped up and the necessary stocks of fuel must be created at power stations and industrial enterprises and in the municipal services. A tense situation is developing here. Since the beginning of the year the shortfall in deliveries to consumers has been over 19 million tons of hard fuel as measured against the quantity envisaged by the plan and additional target. The duty of the coal industry workers is to overcome the lag as quickly as possible.

The party Central Committee slogan for the 64th anniversary of Great October calls on the miners to do so in saying: "Working people in the fuel and energy industry: The motherland expects more oil, gas, coal and electricity from you!"

SOVIET ECONOMIC OBSERVER ON NEW PROBLEMS

LD260256 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Does the Soviet Union undergo economic crises? What is the rate of inflation in the USSR? Do you have unemployment? Listeners often ask these questions -- I mean those who have never been here, and those who have known that these ills, which plague the capitalist economies simply don't exist in the Soviet Union. There is neigher unemployment nor economic crisis nor inflation here. Still (?it doesn't) mean that we have no problems at all. We do, as you'll learn from this article by Aleksandr (Podakin), an economic observer of the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY.

The Soviet Union is safe from the chronic ailments of capitalist economy but it does have economic problems resulting from steady growth. Growth makes ever heavier demands on planning. Fifty years ago relatively small departments could control, say, all the heavy industries. Now a more diversified setup is needed because of the much greater scale of production. Today national economic plans must be drawn up so as to ensure maximum productivity of the country's more than 600,000 enterprises. Hence the need for better methods of planning and more efficient use of computerized control systems, something that in fact is getting much attention.

Experts can see that the eighties will bring a new problem. Because of a sharp fall in the birthrate during World War II and the loss of 20 million lives in the war, the Soviet Union faces a decline in the reserve labor force and this at a time when more and more is needed for major construction projects.

Then there is still another problem. The Soviet Union produces enough oil, gas and coal to cover its own needs and even to export, but the country's largest oil and gas fields are situated in parts of Siberia that are little developed and therefore lacking in infrastructure and that have a rigorous climate, so heavy investment is needed in transport and mining to get at Siberia's riches. However, this growing cost does not affect the man-in-the street.

In agriculture one of the major problems is that most of the land fit for cultivation is exposed to either a shortage of water or an excess of it and lies far in the north, where summers are short. Once or twice every 5 years this country suffers from droughts. The government has been doing a lot to make agriculture less dependent on weather. As a result annual grain production in the second half of the 1970's averaged more than 200 million tons. The annual mean in the first half of the sixties was just over 130 million tons.

SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSIONS MEET 26 OCTOBER

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[Text] Today, [26 Oct] in the Kremlin a joint session of the Planning and Budget Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet will be held. Reports will be heard on plans for the economic and social development of the country for the 11th 5-Year Plan and for 1982, on the budget for the second year of the 5-year plan, and about the fulfillment of the budget for 1980. The composition of deputies' preparatory commissions will also be confirmed.

TADZHIK PLENUM DISCUSSES RESOURCE UTILIZATION

WA221948 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 1 Oct 81 p 2

[TADZHIKTA report on proceedings at the 29 September Tadzhik CP Central Committee Third Plenum]

[Text] As has been reported, on 29 September a plenum of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee discussed the tasks of the party, soviet and management authorities and public organizations of the republic for fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "An Intensification of Work for Economy in, and the Rational Use of Raw, Fuel-Energy and Other Material Resources."

A report on this question was delivered by D.R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee. A lively debate ensued.

The 26th CPSU Congress particularly highlighted the intensification of the economy and an increase in social production efficiency in every possible way as being among the most important economic tasks of the 1980's and the 11th 5-Year Plan, G. Pallayev, first secretary of the Kurgan-Tyubinskiy Obkom said. "The intensification of the economy and an increase in its efficiency," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev emphasized at the congress, "consists primarily in ensuring that the results of production increase more rapidly than the expenditure thereon and that it be possible to achieve more while enlisting in production comparatively fewer resources."

The question under discussion at this plenum acquires paramount national economic importance in this connection. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "An Intensification of Work on Economy in, and the Rational Use of Raw, Fuel-Energy and Other Material Resources" arms the party, soviet and management authorities and public organizations with a clear-cut action program and demands an emphatic turnabout toward the most efficient use of available resources. This most important document has been discussed in the obkom, gorkom and raykoms and all primary party organizations of the oblast. Approximately 4,500 persons spoke and 250 proposals aimed at a reduction in unproductive expenditures and losses and the maximum use of public resources were submitted at open party meetings.

A persistent struggle is currently being waged in labor collectives everywhere for economies and thrift.

The oblast's industry fulfilled the 8-month plan by 106 percent and sold additional output to the tune of more than R20 million. The construction workers fulfilled the overall program of contract work by 105.5 percent, and the volume of consumer services increased by almost 10 percent.

Many creative undertakings of innovators and progressive collectives were born and were further developed in the course of competition, which made it possible to increase the efficiency and quality of work and spend raw materials, intermediate goods, fuel and electric power more economically.

A composite plan for economies in and thrift concerning raw materials, fuel, electric power and other materials has now been drawn up in the oblast for the 11th 5-Year Plan. The implementation of these measures will make it possible to obtain a considerable saving.

At the same time we have appreciable shortcomings in the solution of questions of economies and thrift and sometimes adopt a non-proprietorial attitude toward this business locally.

A broad-gauge railroad has been built in the oblast, but, unfortunately, it is used inadequately, and there are no on-line depots. The appropriate ministries and departments of the republic are fully aware of this, but are not tackling the problem.

We still have much work to do to inculcate in each worker a truly proprietorial attitude toward fuel, metal and other types of raw materials and to raise the sense of responsibility for preservation of public property.

In conclusion the speaker gave the assurance that the 1981 state plans would be fulfilled in all sectors of the economy and that the communists and all working people of the oblast would develop work even more extensively for economy in and the rational use of material resources and make a fitting contribution to the fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

B.A. Vasilyev, second secretary of the Dushanbinskiy Gorkom, described the organizational-political work aimed at the development of the mass movement of the city's working people for the utmost thrift and prudence in all sectors of the economy. He observed that problems of economy have come to be discussed more often and more pointedly and high-mindedly at plenums and aktiv meetings, in the party organizations and at workers' meetings and scientific-practical conferences. The technical-economic councils set up under the auspices of the gorkom and the raykoms have given a good account of themselves. Personal and collective thrift accounts have become widespread. It has become a tradition to work on preholidays and Lenin Subbotniks with economized fuel, power and materials.

Schools of progressive experience, young specialist councils, thrift reviews, open letter days, competitive reviews -- these are the forms with which the raykoms, party committees and primary party organizations are attempting to involve all the city's workers in work on economies in and the rational use of material resources. The collectives of the Tadzhiktekstilmash plant imeni Dzerzhinskiy, the Dushanbe TETs, Motor Transport Enterprise No 3 and a number of other enterprises have come out with concrete proposals for economizing on resources.

The city party organization's purposeful work on an intensification of the regime of thrift largely contributed to the fact that for the 8 months of this year the plan quotas for the production and sale of products, commodity turnover and consumer services were overfulfilled. An increase in the pace of construction was achieved compared with last year. Some 11.9 million kilowatt-hours of power, 20,300 gigacalories of thermal energy, 463,800 square decimeters of chrome-cured leather goods, 22.8 tons of cotton fiber and many other materials were saved in this period.

But when we ponder this problem in greater depth, we are convinced that there is still an abundance of work to be done.

More raw material and energy are spent on products manufactured in the city compared with the best world specimens. Many types of machinery and equipment have a high materials- and energy-intensiveness. Very little use is made of resource-saving production processes. Inadequate use is made of waste and secondary material. Considerable losses of metal, fuel, timber, cement and other products are permitted in the production process and storage.

It is impossible to solve these problems without a change in the attitude toward the planning and establishment of norms of the consumption of resources and an improvement in the system of material incentive. We believe that the republic ministries and departments must adopt a more scrupulous attitude toward these questions.

Great potential for the additional manufacture of industrial products and consumer goods is contained in the secondary use of industrial waste. Much is being done in this respect by the collectives of the Tadzhikkabel plant, the garment association imeni 50-letiya SSSR, the knitwear factory, the Guldast association and a number of other enterprises.

At the same time a considerable quantity of industrial waste, raw materials and intermediate goods is being wasted.

In August the gorkom bureau examined the question of the use of production waste by the city's enterprises and outlined concrete measures to put an end to the losses.

The problem of economizing on raw materials and intermediate goods and the fight against losses occupy an important place in the activity of the republic people's control authorities, L.K. Karmyshev, chairman of the Tadzhik SSR People's Control Committee, observed. Following the results of investigations, more than 1,800 questions were studied in the last 18 months connected with the fulfillment of state plans, the use of production capacity, material and labor and monetary resources, introduction of the achievements of science and technology and the preservation of socialist property. People's control groups conducted more than 70,000 investigations pertaining to these questions.

Unfortunately, instances are frequently encountered of the unsatisfactory organization of norm-setting and the computation and monitoring of the expenditure of fuel and electrical and thermal energy and of their improprietorial and extravagant use and of large losses in shipment and storage being permitted at enterprises and in organizations. Fuel and lubricants are sometimes used to heat office premises, baths and workshops and for washing components during equipment repair.

The speaker drew attention to the fact that encouragement of the labor collectives is not always made dependent on the results of thrift. There are instances of the fulfillment of targets for economies in fuel-energy and other resources not being taken into consideration in the summation of socialist competition results.

He then dwelt on losses of metal owing to remiss management, it being concealed from the record, and its use for purposes other than those intended.

Concealing materials in short supply, the leaders of a number of enterprises subsequently bargain them away and sell them on the side at their discretion.

Extravagance and lax management are displayed in various forms. Dushanbe's enterprises cart out a large quantity of leather, cardboard and plywood waste, garment rags and knitwear clippings to the city's dumping ground. More than 10,000 cubic meters of commercial timber waste, sawdust and shavings pile up annually at the wood-processing enterprises of the Ministry of Construction and Ministry of Rural Construction and in the Tadzhikmebel association. Given organization of the processing of this waste, it is possible to produce locally up to 12,000 cubic meters of particle board now imported from other republics.

For 3½ years now the refrigerator plant has shipped approximately 400 tons of polystyrene waste out of the republic while the Metalloplastmassy association has the necessary production capacity and could have produced almost R2 million worth of consumer goods from this quantity of waste.

Big losses are observed at food enterprises.

The proper storage of agricultural equipment is not provided for on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

More than isolated instances of lax management in the storage and feeding of fodder are observed.

The people's control authorities institute strict disciplinary and material proceedings against persons guilty of lax management and extravagance, even including removal from office.

But it has to be acknowledged that many people's control committees and groups are still not displaying due assertiveness in work. A conciliatory attitude is displayed in a number of instances toward various violations and abuses and instances of mismanagement and waste, and inadequate use is made of measures of social influence.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree proposes, the speaker concluded, that the people's control authorities tighten supervision of observance of the regime of economies and thrift. The republic's people's control officers will not spare their efforts and energy to fulfill this assignment of the party and government.

M.S. Asimov, president of the Tadzhik SSR Academy of Sciences, took the floor. He spoke about the further development of fundamental science in the republic as a source of new technical solutions and an important factor of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. In the current five-year plan the scientific establishments of the Academy of Sciences are participating in the development of 11 composite and target scientific-technical programs of union and 4 scientific-technical programs of republic significance, including programs on the practical use of solar energy in the economy, the protection of metal from corrosion and an increase in the fish productiveness of the republic's water-storage basins.

The work aimed at an increase in the efficiency of agriculture being performed by scientists of the Academy of Sciences and sectorial institutes in collaboration with agricultural specialists deserves attention. This is primarily work on an integrated method of combating cotton-plant pests and the mass cultivation of chlorella in order to obtain compounds and dry biomass therefrom. We should add to what has been said developments pertaining to the chemical chopping process of the cotton plant with the use of the "tur" preparation [a chemical compound used as a growth retardant] which have been executed by scientists and officially approved in the fields, the system of the intensive use of irrigated land by way of the consecutive rotation of sowings of the cotton plant and intermediate fodder crops, protection of vegetable crops from gallic nematodes and an increase in the productiveness of pasture.

The scientists of the Academy of Sciences have embarked on the preparation of concrete recommendations for use of the energy of the geothermal waters for the heating of residential and production premises and hothouses and hot-water supply to hospitals.

Big savings are anticipated from the practical implementation of the scientists' recommendations in the sphere of earthquake-proof construction and the extensive application of laser and cryogenic technology.

It is planned to continue work in the immediate future on the search for and study of fundamentally new flotation agents for the comprehensive and maximum extraction of nonferrous metals from ores, the development of methods of the chemical processing of the waste of cotton-ginning industry into high-quality cellulose, the development of techniques for obtaining monocrystals from production waste and so forth.

According to preliminary calculations, the saving from the introduction of scientific developments in the economy in the 11th 5-Year Plan will be in excess of R50-R60 million.

The introduction of scientific developments in production is, as experience shows, a difficult process, M.S. Asimov emphasized. It can be accomplished only by the twin efforts of scientists and production workers.

Leninabadskiy Oblispolkom Chairman B.R. Akhmadaliyev observed that the collectives of the oblast's industrial enterprises had overfulfilled the plan quotas of the 8 months in the main technical-economic indicators. Approximately R25 million worth of industrial output had been sold over and above the plan.

A struggle is being waged under difficult weather conditions to obtain a big harvest of cotton and other agricultural crops. The cotton harvest which has been cultivated is enabling us to ensure fulfillment of the socialist pledges. The annual plans for the sale to the state of cocoons and stone fruit are being fulfilled successfully. The sale to the state of meat, milk, eggs and wool is outstripping last year's pace.

Work is being performed in the oblast on saving fuel, raw materials and other resources. For example, the thousands-strong collective of the Leninabad silk works has undertaken to work 1 day in the year on saved raw material, fuel and power.

The economy must be economical -- this motto has become the concern of all party and soviet organizations and all working people of the oblast.

At the same time a considerable improvement in the use of material resources has yet to be achieved. The method of waste-free technology has not been extensively disseminated in the light, food, local and mining industries. Big losses of work time, metal, building materials, raw material and fuel are being permitted.

Inadequate use is being made of production capacity at the Leninabad Torgmash and Gazoapparat plants and the Kanibadam spinning-weaving factory. Losses of raw materials and intermediate goods and labor expenditure are still great at light, food and local industry enterprises.

On the basis of the adopted decree many of the oblast's production collectives, kolkhozes and sovkhozes are drawing up plans for economizing on resources, personal thrift accounts are being started and moral and material incentives are being refined.

M. Tabarov, first secretary of the Tursunzadevskiy Gorkom, reported to the plenum that in the 8 months the rayon's industrial enterprises had sold R2 million worth of output over and above the plan. The agricultural laborers, workers, engineering-technical personnel and employees of transportation, communications, trade and a number of other sectors of the economy are coping successfully with fulfillment of the plan quotas and adopted socialist pledges.

The efforts of the city party organization and the construction workers are currently concentrated on the completion of the construction of the year's particularly important economic facilities due for completion. These include the complex of electrolysis vessel No 10 of the Tadzhik aluminum plant, a school for 1,176 students and others.

The speaker went on to talk about the work being performed in the rayon on economies and thrift and named the best collectives. The city party organization is spreading the experience of the frontrunners among all collectives of industry, construction, transportation and other sectors.

However, precise organization of labor, particularly in the construction organizations, is lacking, as before. There are still great losses of work time and raw materials, and the coefficient of the use of equipment and mechanisms is low.

At the same time the tardy and incomplete supply of equipment, metal structures and ferroconcrete products to the facilities under construction is leading to an increase in the costs of construction and installation work, personnel turnover, disruption of the construction deadlines and the tardy commissioning of production capacity.

Sizeable variations in the yield of agricultural crops and the low productiveness of public animal husbandry, are to be observed. These shortcomings are the subject of discussion at the current report and election party meetings, where questions of the rational use of and economies in material-technical and labor resources, supervision of the fulfillment of their own decisions and those of higher party authorities, the strengthening of labor discipline and an improvement in the organization of labor are being raised with party-minded scrupulousness.

The city party organization is drawing up concrete measures aimed at a further increase in production efficiency and a saving of raw materials and other resources.

It was with a feeling of profound approval and understanding that the collective of the Anzobskiy mining-concentrating works perceived the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "An Intensification of Work on Economies in and the Rational Use of Raw, Fuel-Energy and Other Material Resources," M. Gneyev, a driller at this enterprise, declared. This most important document was the subject of discussion at an open party meeting of the works, all shop party organizations and worker meetings. Having discussed it, the collective of our brigade, which is headed by the communist A. Nazimov, hero of socialist labor, having assessed its potential and resources, resolved to initiate a campaign for economies and a reduction in expenditure, to save every quarter timber, metal, electric power, hard alloy, spare and other ancillary material worth R700 to strive for a reduction in drilling costs and to organize the handover of all hard alloy waste.

Working by the brigade-contract method, our collective has undertaken to fulfill the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan by the 64th anniversary of the Great October.

The cutting and hauling groups are currently switching to the brigade-contract method at the works. This will make it possible to considerably increase production efficiency and work quality.

N. V. Lunev, first secretary of the Kulyabskiy Gorkom, emphasized in his speech that the 26th CPSU Congress determined as most important directives for it of an unswerving upsurge of the economy, an acceleration of its transition to the intensive path of development, rational use of the social product that has been created and the saving of material, labor and financial resources in every possible way.

Having unanimously approved the decisions of the congress, the communists and working people of the city and rayon have developed socialist competition for their fulfillment. The city's industrial enterprises coped ahead of schedule with the 9-month plan for total production and output sales. The productiveness of animal husbandry is increasing, and the milk yields as well as the live weight of the cattle sold to the state are growing.

The labor collectives of the city and rayon have made many valuable proposals aimed at an increase in social production efficiency.

Pondering in depth the content of D.R. Rasulov's report and our economic activity as well, we can see clearly that every sector has many resources and much potential through the mobilization of which it is possible to save a considerable quantity of raw material and intermediate goods.

In 8 months of this year the city's industrial enterprises saved more than 170 tons of standard fuel, 1 million kilowatt-hours of electric power and R70,000 worth of raw materials and intermediate goods. The saving of fuel and lubricants in transport organizations constituted 160 tons. The initiator of competition -- the collective of motor transport depot no 10 -- has already worked 8 days on saved gasoline.

However, a decisive struggle for economies and thrift is not yet being waged in certain organizations and establishments of the city and rayon. The overexpenditure of raw materials and intermediate goods, fuel and electric power is being tolerated with the connivance of the managers and owing to the lack of supervision by the party organizations, instances of shoddy work have not been eliminated. The plan for the introduction of housing and other facilities is not being fulfilled, which is explained by unsatisfactory supplies of precast ferroconcrete from Dushanbe and Yavan.

Despite the difficulties which exist, the city party organization is doing everything to ensure the successful fulfillment of the quotas and socialist pledges of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the speaker said.

Gosstroy Chairman V.A. Yakubov dwelt in his speech on questions of the rational use of materials and resources in construction. He observed that in conjunction with the construction ministries and departments the republic gosstroy had formulated measures for an improvement in work and the use of capacity and the retooling and modernization of enterprises of precast ferroconcrete and large-panel housing construction which outline specific targets for the saving of metal, cement, energy and fuel.

Practice has shown that 80 percent of the saving of building materials is formed thanks to the most progressive planning decisions and only 20 percent directly at the construction site. For this reason the collectives of our planning institutes warmly supported the appeal of the Gidroproyekt Institute imeni S.Ya. Zhuk and joined in socialist competition for the development of the most economical plans and close cooperation with the construction workers in questions of economies and thrift.

A most important source of savings is a reduction in heat losses in residential, civic and production buildings and heating systems. The republic gosstroy has established strict supervision of the observance during planning of engineering standards providing for a saving of heat.

However, questions of the heat and hot water supply of cities and rayon centers are being tackled unsatisfactorily in practice.

A source for economizing on raw material, fuel-energy and other material resources is the construction of industrial facilities as a component of industrial centers. This makes it possible to solve questions of engineering support comprehensively, lowers operating and construction costs and reduces the area of the territory being developed.

But this work is being performed extremely unsatisfactorily here. Many questions arise in the formation and construction of industrial centers. In this connection we consider it necessary to create departments under the auspices of the republic gosplan and gosstroy which would deal with questions of the planning, financing, designing and construction of industrial centers, as is the case in other republics.

The speaker went on to emphasize the need for a particularly careful and rational approach to the use of land. The practice of allocating parcels of land for development without due technical-economic substantiation and without regard for master plans and coordination with the gosstroy has become rooted in the localities recently. The long-term development of urban communities and transportation systems is complicated as a result.

We are planning and building communities which win prizes at all-union competitive reviews, but which are unrecognizable 2 years following the completion of construction owing to their arbitrary development. It is essential that the ispolkoms and oblast, city and rayon soviets change their attitude toward this matter.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree being discussed today assigns the trade unions a big role, N.V. Rechkin, secretary of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Trade Unions, said. They have extensive opportunities for participating in the accomplishment of the tasks of the economic use of material resources and the fostering in the working people of a solicitous attitude toward public property. Socialist competition is spreading in the republic for the saving of electric and thermal energy in the economy. A Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers and Council of Trade Unions Challenge Red Banner and cash prizes have been established for the encouragement of the collectives of progressive enterprises which have achieved good results. The results are summed up quarterly.

More attention has come to be paid to questions of an intensification of the regime of thrift in the work pledges of members of scientific-technical societies. In 1980 alone the scientific organization of labor local organizations formulated more than 1,000 recommendations aimed at an improvement in the use of raw material, intermediate goods and fuel-energy resources. Permanent production conferences also participate in the solution of these questions.

An effective form of the unions' participation in the movement for economies and thrift was the all-union public review of the use of raw material, intermediate goods and fuel-energy resources which was conducted annually throughout the 10th 5-Year Plan. It has been continued in the 11th 5-Year Plan also. The trade union organizations are currently developing work on enlisting all the republic's workers in participation in the review.

At the same time there are serious shortcomings in this work. Many trade union organizations are inadequately directing the working people's creative efforts toward a struggle for the use of production potential and economies and thrift; are reconciled to the manufacture of substandard products, lax management, extravagance and the irrational expenditure of raw materials and intermediate goods and are failing to exercise due supervision of the effective use of incentive funds.

Approximately 15 percent of production efficiency proposals and a large number of inventions still remain unutilized annually in the republic. Work on production efficiency and invention is poorly organized at enterprises of the Ministries of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Municipal Services, Agriculture and a number of others.

In conjunction with the management authorities the union orgnizations have to work in earnest on improving moral and material incentives.

The unions see it as their task, the speaker concluded, to resolutely step up the struggle for the rational use of raw material, intermediate goods, fuel and electric power and to strive for a reduction in labor expenditure per unit output in every possible way.

Particular attention is also being paid currently to these questions at the report and election meetings and trade union conferences which are being held at this time.

The development of the economy of Leninskiy Rayon was described by S. Khafizov, first secretary of the Leninskiy Raykom. The collectives of industrial enterprises, transportation, trade and services and communications and geology and the rural workers are coping successfully with the quotas. The state of affairs in capital construction has improved somewhat.

The speaker observed that there had been a thorough discussion of available potential and the possibilities of economizing on labor, material, raw material, fuel-energy and other resources in the course of discussion of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree on economies and thrift in the party organizations and labor collectives. Concrete measures had been outlined. Commissions had been set up locally for the saving of fuel-energy resources.

It has been calculated in the rayon that upon the farms' transition to the techniques of the precision sowing of the cotton plant it will be possible to save more than 400 tons of seed a year. Translated into products, this would constitute 74 tons of oil, 200 tons of cake and 120 tons of husk and, in cash terms, R116,000. But it is essential to considerably increase the quality of the cleaning of the seeds for the extensive application of this method.

The speaker acknowledged that there are still many shortcomings on the farms in the use of savings potential. Big losses of petroleum products were permitted in agriculture. Order has now been brought to bear in accounting and accountability, progressive petroleum-product expenditure norms have been applied, equipment maintenance has improved and people's financial interest has been increased. As a result more than 500 tons of petroleum products were saved in the 9 months. The results could have been better if all kolkhozes and sovkhozes had had standard petroleum facilities.

During the preparations for this plenum there was a marked stimulation of the activity of the local Komsomol organizations, A. T. Uvarov, second secretary of the Tadzhik SSR Komsomol Central Committee, observed. Organizational-technical measures for an intensification of the regime of thrift were formulated with their participation, and the young workers and specialists have adopted new, higher socialist pledges. Komsomol workers and activists have joined the commissions for monitoring the economical use of raw materials and intermediate goods.

Interesting forms of this work have been accumulated in the Kulyab city Komsomol organization. These questions are studied at Komsomol meetings here, and many young workers have personal thrift accounts.

Many tens of thousands of young men and women join the republic's economy every year. Not only labor productivity but also product quality and the amount of waste depend on how well they master labor skills and can skillfully perform production operations. This is why the Komsomol must participate more assertively in questions of the young people's vocational training.

The Tadzhik SSR Komsomol Central Committee and the Komsomol committees are now actively developing a program of the young people's universal primary technical education for the period 1982-90. We hope to obtain support in this important work from scientists, sociologists and production organizers.

The young people attend a school of civicism and management of the affairs of society and the state when they participate in public control in the "Komsomol Searchlight" staffs and posts and people's control subdivisions.

The experience of the best "Komsomol Searchlight" staffs shows that where the "searchlighters" start out by consulting with the older comrades and the communists and work in close interaction with the people's control officials, they probe the economy in depth and are particularly assertive and enterprising.

Unfortunately, their initiative is not always supported by the managers and ministries and departments.

In conclusion A.T. Uvarov gave the assurance that the Komsomol would persistently refine the forms and methods of the young people's enlistment in the struggle for an intensification of the regime of economies and thrift and organize its work so as to ensure that every young worker, wherever he may work, be an example of self-control, discipline, a creative attitude and a state approach to matters.

The plenum participants stressed mainly in their speeches the commissioning of intrinsic potential, a strengthening of discipline and organization and the introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress. The need for the extensive dissemination of assiduous management experience was emphasized. They submitted many proposals for intensifying the struggle for the economical and thrifty use of all material resources.

ACADEMICIAN ON POWER INDUSTRY PROSPECTS

PM231353 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 10 October carries on page 2 under the headline "Energy of the Future," a 1,500-word "topical interview" conducted in Leningrad on an unspecified date by correspondent Yu. Kirilov with Acad I.A. Glebov, director of the Vniielektromash Institute. Glebov notes that "the latest supergenerators are almost at the limit of technical potential" and that scientists "are now trying to create electrical machines operating on different physical principles -- exploiting the phenomenon of superconductivity, for instance." He describes plans for Soviet "cryogenerators" using the superconductivity principle, declaring that "the horizons of superconductivity are exceptionally broad." He emphasized the need for design standardization of the power industry, complaining that "virtually every enterprise fulfilling power industry orders produces its own series of machines." Glebov suggests that "after careful selection of existing plans" his organization could "offer industry what are really the best possible types of units, which all enterprises could then produce." He calls for new developments to be put into production more rapidly, lamenting that "unfortunately innovations are often obsolete before they have been assimilated." The final question of the interview relates to the prospects for nuclear fusion power. Glebov says that "modern science is very close to solving this problem." However, "we are now reaching a new level of research work: Both the volume of production and the scale of the experiment that have existed in recent years are clearly inadequate. The ball is now in the court of planning, directive and economic organs. It is necessary to considerably expand the material production base, to build up resources and to prepare extremely complex electrical engineering equipment designed to handle huge capacities."

AZERBAIJAN OFFICIAL ON OIL EXPLOITATION

LD251058 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Summary] Azerbaijan oil resources have been exploited for over 100 years now. Over 1.5 billion tons of oil have been extracted buring this period. Our correspondent asked (Seyit Riza Mir Kerimov), director of the Azerbaijan Oil Research and Planning Institute and correspondent of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, the question: Are the oil resources running out?

(Mir Kerimov) replied: It is self-evident that the oil resources in Azerbaijan are running out -- but not to the extent of giving up on the long-term economic program connected with oil extraction. While the available level of technology 40-50 years ago enabled the extraction of 15-20 percent of the oil in the petroliferous strata, this proportion has now reached about 45 percent.

Asked where the main oil deposits in Azerbaijan were located, (Mir Kerimov) said: Mainly offshore, naturally. Our republic was the first in the USSR to exploit offshore oil resources. Currently, two-thirds of the republic's oil output some from the Caspian shores and from offshore wells. Over the next 5 years, oil will be extracted from deeper strata. In this case, instead of the platforms used now, floating platforms and installations will be used for oil exploration, drilling and extraction.

Our correspondent asked (Mir Kerimov) what his views were on the prospects of onshore oil resources. (Mir Kerimov) said: We are pinning our hopes on onshore oil strata which have lost pressure. "The construction of an oil mine [ocak] has begun. This oil extraction method is highly productive in the case of multilayer oil resources in particular. The oil resources in our republic may be compared to a [word indistinct] of at least 20 strata. It is possible to extract 70-80 percent of oil from the depths of the earth by drilling wells.

"I must say that we are also interested in ultradeep oil reserves. A 15,000 M well is now in the process of being drilled. Its purpose is to find out if there are oil and gas reserves at this depth. Finally, one cannot pass without mentioning the bituminous sands. These sands are practically all on the surface and can be utilized by quarrying methods. Initially these sands were left unexploited. Our institute is completing research on extracting oil from this type of sand. I believe that at least 100 tons of oil may be extracted in this way. I am confident that oil extraction in Azerbaijan has entered the second half of its history."

BRIEFS

TYUMENSKAYA OIL -- In the Tyumenskaya Oblast, 2 billion tons of oil and gas condensate will be extracted by tomorrow. Our correspondent Sergey Fadeyen reports from Tyumen that it seems only recently, 3 and 1/2 years ago, that the first 1 billion tons of oil was produced, after 14 years. In 1978 the oilmen stated they would produce the second 1 billion tons in 3 and 1/2 years. The number of oil wells in this period doubled to 14,000 today. The daily output of the Tyumenskaya oilfields increased by one-third. The production of gas condensate began in the northern gasfields. The oilmen promised that by 1984 they will be producing 1 million tons of oil daily. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Oct 81 LD]

SOVIET -BANGLADESH GAS WELLS -- Dacca, 24 Oct, TASS -- The first derrick was built in the locality of Kamta, 20 kilometres away from Dacca. Soviet and Bangldesh geologists are drilling wells in the area. They are prospecting for natural gas. 12 deposits of natural gas were already discovered by Soviet geologists on the territory of Bangladesh. Two large gas-bearing areas were discovered in the past eighteen months in Pheni and Begamgaj. The deposits discovered by Soviet geologists account for a third of the prospected reserves of natural gas. Speaking at the ceremony of launching the first derrick at Kamta, chairman of the state oil corporation Petrobangla M. A. Faiz expressed gratitude to Soviet specialists who make a considerable contribution to the solution of the tasks faced by the developing economy of Bangladesh. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 24 Oct 81 LD]

12 OCTOBER HARVESTING PROGRESS REPORTED

PM231309 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 3

["On the Country's Fields" A. Ivashchenko article under the rubric "Agricultural Review"]

[Excerpts] USSR Central Statistical Administration Report

As of Monday 12 October corn had been harvested on 17.7 million hectares, including corn for grain on 2.4 million hectares. Rice had been harvested on 574,000 hectares, or 92 percent of the sown area, and sunflowers on 3.6 million hectares or 85 percent. Sugar beet has been lifted on 3.2 million hectares, or 87 percent of the sown area and potatoes on 2.9 million hectares -- 96 percent. Winter crops for grain and green fodder have been sown on 37.6 million hectares and land has been plowed for winter fallow on 87.5 million hectares.

As of Monday 12 October almost 4 million hectares of land had been plowed for winter fallow by the Altay machine operators. Here a large proportion of the fields have been plowed using sweeps.

Over 12 million hectares of land have already been plowed for winter fallow in Kazakhstan -- practically all by stubble-mulch tillage.

The grain growers of the majority of oblasts of the Ukraine have completed the sowing of winter crops. They are already showing green on almost 10 million hectares. Stubble-mulch cultivation has helped to accelerate the preparation of the soil for the present sowing here.

RSFSR GRAIN, POTATO HARVESTING NEARS COMPLETION

PM231555 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 15 Oct 81 p 1

["Completing the Harvest" I. Nivin article under the rubric "Fieldwork Diary"]

[Excerpt] As reported by the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration, the following fieldwork had been completed on RSFSR fields by 12 October:

Potatoes had been harvested on 1.7 million hectares, which is 96 percent of the plan;

Sugar beet had been lifted on 1.5 million hectares, or 92 percent of the plan;

Rice had been harvested on 313,000 hectares, or 93 percent of the plan;

And 49 million tons of fodder in terms of fodder units had been procured, or 71 percent of the plan.

The harvesting of agricultural crops is drawing to a close. The fields have been cleared on many RSFSR farms. A number of leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes have already reported the fulfillment of plans for the sale to the state of different types of produce. Yet the harvest has still not been completed. Considerable efforts need to be made in all the republic's regions so that the harvest reaches the granaries without losses and so that all reserves are used to supplement fodder stocks for the period when the livestock are kept indoors.

Bryanskaya Oblast's potato growers have been successful. They have gathered the tubers rapidly and to a high standard. This pace has been considerably helped by the efficient use of equipment and the correct deployment of manpower. Here is a typical example. On the Baklan Sovkhoz, Pochepskiy Rayon, 320 quintals of potatoes have been obtained per hectare. Here the industrial technique of cultivating the "second bread" has been introduced. Not just small plots but large tracts of land have been allocated to links, making possible the use of comprehensive mechanization and highly productive machinery.

The potatoes have already been lifted on the main areas in the RSFSR. However, the potential still exists everywhere of increasing the yield primarily by means of a repeat lifting. Specialists estimate that this will make it possible to obtain almost 2 million extra tons. A considerable addition! It is the duty of every farm to achieve this. It is necessary also to effect purchases of products from the population more energetically, as they did in Ryzanskaya Oblast. Cooperative workers of Mikhaylovskiy Rayon, for example, with the help of this bonus have dispatched about 400 tons of excellent tubers to consumers.

Nor must we forget today another important matter -- laying in stocks of seed potatoes. The facts show that due attention is not being devoted to this everywhere. Through the republic as a whole this work has been 97 percent fulfilled. However, while kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Far East, Siberia and Kalininskaya Oblast are completely supplied with seed material, those of Ivanovskaya Oblast only have an 83 percent supply. Preparation for the spring is behindhand in Rostovskaya Oblast, where only 2,000 out of 22,000 tons of seed potatoes have been laid in stock. Winter is just around the corner. Here attention to constructing potato storage facilities is also scant. There are still too few of these. This means that the tubers must be stored in clamps, which considerably reduces the quality and state of preservation of the seed potatoes.

The intensity of work on the best plantations has waned. The harvesting work has virtually ended in the Central and Central Chernozem Regions and in the Volga Region. Beet growers of the North Caucasus Region still have roots to lift on 60,000 hectares. Interruptions and transportation of produce continue at the close of the harvesting period. Alarming signals are being received by the editorial board about untimely deliveries of the sweet roots to the refineries. For example, the Michurinskoye sector of the southeast railroad has stopped shipment of the raw material from Miloslavskiy beet reception center, Ryzanskaya Oblast, to the Sotnitskiy sugar refinery. As a result, the beet is lying in clamps for a long time and losing its quality, while the expected freightcars have still not arrived.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL WORK FOR 22-25 OCT

LD240210/LD260210 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 22-25 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

22 October

In Kustanayskaya Oblast fallow was plowed on 4 million hectares, using advanced methods which avert wind erosion. Kustanaskaya now leads the republic's oblasts in plowing of fallow: In the republic as a whole over 15 million hectares were plowed. (0900 GMT)

Agricultural workers in Kazakhstan successfully completed grain harvesting and gathered and sold to the state over 960 million poods of grain. Brezhnev congratulated them on this achievement. A total of 3 million hectares of clear fallow was prepared for the next year's harvest; a total of over 15 million hectares of autumn fallow was plowed. Sowing and harvesting equipment is being overhauled. (1850 GMT)

23 October

Harvesting of late crops is in its last stage. Rice, sugar beet, and sunflower seeds were brought in from almost all fields, as were potatoes. A great part of the corn has already been threshed. Soya beans were harvested on about 50 percent of the area. Alma-Atinskaya: Winter crops were sown on 40 million hectares in Kazakhstan to date, somewhat more than at the same time last year. Minskaya: Potato-lifting in Belorussia was completed a few days ago. Efforts are being made to improve the storage of potatoes over winter and avoid losses due to frost. Excellent storage facilities for potatoes and vegetables are already available for one-third more of the volume of these crops than last year. Nikolayevskaya: The early vegetable harvest was disappointing due to drought but later crops made up for this shortfall; they are both abundant and of good quality.

A mobile ozone-generating plant is being used in vegetable stores to increase the resistance of vegetables to microbe attacks, especially of root crops. Groznyy: Harvesting of cereals in the Checheno-ingushskaya ASSR is practically complete. The same goes for corn, rice, vegetables and potatoes. Sowing of winter crops is in progress. (1100 GMT)

The problem of packaging of agricultural products, in particular potatoes, vegetables and other noncereals is under active study at the Tara research laboratory. At present some 27 million cubic meters of timber a year are spent -- in fact, wasted -- on making crates, boxes and containers for these products. A great many timber containers during the current 5-year period will be replaced by crates made of particle board and cardboard and the amount of polymer containers will increase 14-fold. (1100 GMT)

The farmers of Orenburgskaya fulfilled the plan for plowing of autumn fallow. More than 4.9 million hectares of fields were prepared for the next harvest. Now the plowing up of black bare fallow is underway everywhere. (2004 GMT)

The harvesting of potatoes was completed on farms in the area of the Irtysh-Karaganda canal. The harvest was not a bad one. A lot of vegetables were also grown on the developed lands. The products from the fields go to the industrial centers of northeast and central Kazakhstan. (2004 GMT)

24 October

All field work in Irkustskaya Oblast was completed. Grain crops have been harvested on 900,000 hectares, each hectare having yielded 1.5 quintals more than last year. (0700 GMT)

Over 75,000 tons of corn were harvested in north Ossetia to date. (0700 GMT)

Autumn tilling of the soil is to be carried out on 2.2 million hectares in Tselinogradskaya Oblast. To date this work has already been carried out on 85 percent of the area. At the same time crop farmers are preparing the seeds for spring sowing. Two-thirds of them are of the highest and first class quality. (1100 GMT)

Plowing of autumn fallow started in Turkmenistan. Through virgin lands brought under cultivation plowed lands increased by over 17,000 hectares (1400 GMT)

Sugar beet lifting started on the last 100,000 hectares in the Ukraine. (1400 GMT)

25 October

Altayskiy farmers successfully started machine overhaul with 5,000 machines already repaired, one fifth of the total. (2300 GMT)

EARLY OCTOBER WEATHER, CROP CONDITIONS REPORTED

PM231605 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Oct 81 p 1

[Report by Agrometeorologist M. Agafonova: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] The weather remains warm on the USSR's European territory. The average temperature was in most parts 2-5 degrees, in the Northwest Region 5-7 degrees above the long-term average.

There was rain in many parts. It was heaviest (31-50 mm and, in places, as much as 60 mm) in Estonia and Latvia, in northwestern parts of Lithuania, in northern Pskovskaya Oblast, eastern Moskovskaya Oblast and western Ivanovskaya Oblast and also in parts of Smolenskaya, Gomelskaya and Bryanskaya Oblasts. There were 11-30 mm of rain in the central and eastern parts of Lithuania, in the northern and eastern oblasts of Belorussia, over the greater part of the Central and Central Chernozem Regions and also in Zhitomirskaya, Kirovogradskaya, Kharkovskaya, Zakarpatskaya, Chernigovskaya, Sumskaya and Vinnitskaya Oblasts.

The warm weather promoted the growth and development of winter grain crops. Winter crops sown at the end of August and beginning of September have tillered in the Baltic area and Belorussia, in most oblasts in the Northwest, central Volga-Vyatka and Ural Regions and in the northern part of the Central Chernozem Region. Crops sown later were in the shooting and third-leaf phase. They were in good shape on the whole. There were 25-35 mm of productive moisture in the topsoil. Winter grain crops sown between 20 and 25 September have begun to tiller in Moldavia and the western Ukraine.

The weather remained warm in the Transcaucasian republics. There was rain on 1-3 days. Rainfall was 12-30 mm in most parts of Georgia, in Armenia and neighboring areas of Azerbaijan. Cotton bolls continued to open and fiber to ripen in Azerbaijan.

It remained cold in the farming regions of West Siberia and in Kazakhstan. The average temperature over the 10 days was 1-3 degrees below normal. The minimum temperature fell in most Kazakhstan oblasts to minus 4 degrees and in northeast Kazakhstan and many parts of West Siberia to minus 8. In Tomskaya Oblast and northern Kemerosvskaya Oblast there were 10-14 degree and, in places 17-degree frosts. At the end of the period the temperature rose by day to 12-18 degrees in West Siberia and the northern half of Kazakhstan and to 20-22 degrees in the southern half of Kazakhstan. Most parts of Kazakhstan and West Siberia had no rain, or less than 10 mm. Winter grain crops were going into dormancy there. They grew some more following the daytime rise in temperature.

It was very cold in East Siberia where the average temperature was 3-6 and in the Transbaykal 1-3 degrees colder than usual. There was a general rise in temperature at the end of the 10-day period. Krasnoyarskiy Kray had the most rain (11-30 mm). It got warmer in the Far East.

Low temperatures persisted in the Central Asian republics, delaying the opening of cotton bolls and the ripening of fiber. There was little or no rain, except that in certain parts of Kirgizia, Tashkentskaya Oblast and the Gissarskaya valley were there 11-48 mm of precipitation.